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RULED BY CORRUPT RINGS

THE DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

A COMMUNITY IN THE HANDS OF CLIQUES OF PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS—MEN WHO CONTROL FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT—PLAIN FACTS PLAINLY TOLD—RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC SUPREMACY—GOOD CITIZENS ALARMED BUT POWERLESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—During the years of Republican rule in Louisiana there were many wrongs committed by the Government, of which the people justly complained. Political interests were only too often considered before the general welfare, the negroes, who ruled by right of their undoubted majority, were in very many cases totally unfit for the responsible duties of citizenship, and the white men by whom they were led were often influenced by selfish and corrupt motives. While all this is true, however, it is none the less a fact that at no time, even during the worst period of what is called Radical rule, was the State at the mercy of so unscrupulous and venal a clique of political tricksters as it is to-day. The dominant party of Louisiana—the Democratic—is rotten to the core; its every policy is dictated by personal, selfish, and corrupt motives; the men who now appear prominently as its nominees for State and Legislative offices owe their nomination to trades and bargains of the most unsavory character. The much-lauded Democratic Party in this portion of the State is controlled by a mob; in the country districts all its machinery is absolutely in the hands of men who, snapping their fingers in the face of public opinion, have openly declared in favor of repudiating the legally contracted State debt. When the hot-blooded young men of the Crescent City White League defied the authorities on the ever-memorable 14th of September, 1874, when on that day they filled the principal square of their capital with dead and wounded men, their one plea was that they desired to deliver the Commonwealth from "ring rule." Again, on the 4th of January following, when for a moment it seemed as if the Union flag was to be fired upon, and the civil war break out anew, the White League cried "Down with ring rule," and many good men gloried in their daring, and applauded their acts of revolution. So during all the dark and anxious months which followed, until the desertion of Gov. Packard and the final overthrow of the majority Government, the one plea constantly advanced by the White League leaders was "we are fighting to break up a corrupt and despotic ring."

If this was in reality the purpose of the respectable men in the league, and there can be no doubt that such was, indeed, the object of some of them, they have failed most woefully. They risked their lives to bring about a desired result, and that result being obtained, they were cast aside, while the worst elements in a corrupt and lawless party took possession of "the machine" and have ever since been running it for their own benefit. The roughs of New-Orleans, the firemen and ward ruffians, now rule its government and declare who shall administer its affairs. The Republican "carpet-baggers" have been overthrown. Who have taken their places? Not the native and best, about whom there was so much heard here a year or two ago, not the heads of our "first families," not representatives of "our wealth and intelligence," but a clique of shrewd political manipulators who, strange as it may seem, are themselves for the most part "carpet-baggers" in the very fullest sense of the term. By this clique the Democratic Party of Louisiana is controlled, and through it the State is governed. By its manipulations the chief men on the State ticket, which, by hook or crook, fair means or foul, is to be declared elected on the first Tuesday in next December, were nominated. There is not a newspaper in New-Orleans which is not fully informed of all these facts, which does not know that every statement which I make here is absolutely true; yet not one of them dares openly to denounce the Ring or attempt to break up its power. It operates in the name of Democracy, it is supported by men of few scruples, who obey its orders without question. It is neither safe nor popular to make any attack upon it, and until within the past few days its power was almost supreme. How it has, for the moment ceased to be so will appear further on. In the first place, however, it will be necessary to go more into detail regarding the *personnel* of the Democratic State ticket and the means which were employed to nominate it.

Louis Alfred Wiltz the nominee for Governor, was, in 1876, a candidate for the same place, and went to the Baton Rouge Convention with the 128 members of the New-Orleans delegation pledged to him. Because of the chronic feud between the city and country he was defeated, and Nicholls, the present Governor, was nominated by the influence of the country delegates. Since then Mr. Wiltz has been continually manœuvring to obtain a nomination at the expiration of Nicholls's term. He is a man of great affability of manner; as far as is known is free from the suspicion of personal corruption, and has a considerable following among the members of the powerful New-Orleans fire organization and the creole element in the city. This was his stock in trade. With it alone, however, he could not hope to succeed. Indeed, without the aid of the ruling clique here he could not even control the city delegation. The chief men in that clique are Mr. E. A. Burke, a native of a South-western State, who came here since the war, who did most excellent work for the Democracy during the Electoral troubles of 1876, and who is everywhere conceded to be a man of marked ability. Equally, some people say more, prominent in the same connection, is Mr. James Houston, who came here from the West, who has twice "killed his man," doing the work openly and with a neatness and dash which won him many admirers. In addition to all this, Mr. Houston is a man of much force of character, decidedly a gentleman in his manners, and possessed of a courage and will which well fit him to deal with the rough elements in the New-Orleans Democracy. To Messrs. Burke and Houston—"the carpet-bag bosses," they are called by their enemies here—Wiltz was obliged to appeal before he could look for the place on the Democratic ticket which he now holds. As it happened, they saw how they could use him, and they consented to lend him their aid. At this time the Constitutional Convention was on the eve of meeting. It consisted of 72 Democrats who were pronounced in favor of repudiating the State debt, 32 who favored a recognition of the debt and the payment of a low rate of interest, and 30 Republicans. Mr. Wiltz aspired to be President of the convention, but as he was believed to be in favor of doing justice to the unfortunate bondholders who had trusted their money to the honor of Louisiana, he was opposed by a majority of the delegates from the country. In the end, however, by the shrewd manipulation of Mr. Burke, as many people believe, this opposition was overcome, and Wiltz became the President of the convention. Those who favored repudiation had no reason to repent of their choice. From the first he put no stone in their way, and as a consequence he became very popular with the men of the interior. At the same time, however, he earned the bitter enmity of the respectable men, merchants and others, in the city who favored a just settlement of the debt, and it was predicted that the city delegates would strongly oppose him in the convention called to nominate a Governor. This was a mistake. Messrs. Burke and Houston, with their followers, came gallantly to the rescue. The mob delegates from the city united with the repudiators from the interior, and so Mr. Louis Alfred Wiltz became the Gubernatorial candidate of "the pure and high-minded Democracy of sovereign Louisiana"—the quotation being from the campaign orators who are now advocating his claim in all parts of the State.

The combination, as it was at first made up, provided that Mr. Wiltz should be Governor and Mr. Houston Auditor. But to this the countrymen would not consent, pointing out with some significance that Houston was the next friend of Mr. Burke, the State Treasurer, and that under such circumstances the offices of Treasurer and Auditor might not be quite so great a check upon each other as was contemplated by law. Besides, it was contended that the city could not justly ask for the exclusive control of the Executive Department, the State Treasury, and the Auditor's office. Such being the case, it was for a time believed that Houston would force his own nomination, to the exclusion of Wiltz, thereby giving the Governorship to the country; but he was true to his bargain. A compromise was effected. Burke was retained in the Treasury, with the understanding that he should be aided by the State Government to secure Kellogg's place in the United States Senate should that body declare that neither Kellogg nor Mr. Spofford, his contestant, were elected, and Houston was assured, under the new Constitution, of retaining his fat office of Administrator of Public Improvements for four years to come. In pursuance of the same general bargain, Allen Jumel, an ex-steam-boat clerk, and a repudiator, was made the candidate for Auditor. The Lieutenant-Governorship, a place of no power, was, as a sop to the respectable White League element, given to Samuel D. McEnery, a very good man. Will. A. Strong and Edwin H. Fay were nominated for Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Education, to please the country. J. C. Egan, who has well feathered his nest in connection with the thousands of tax suits now pending in Louisiana, and whom J. Madison Wells has publicly charged with having murdered a man in cold blood, was retained as Attorney-General. So the Democratic State ticket was completed. And now the New-Orleans ring of "carpet-baggers" and the country ring of repudiators are frantically calling on the people who three years ago were complaining so bitterly of the oppression of ring and carpet-bag rule, to give their votes to "the regular candidates of the reformed Democracy."

As has already been intimated, the gentlemen who hold control in New-Orleans have, for the moment, at least, lost their absolute supremacy. They were able to do as they liked in regard to the State ticket, but as to the nominees for the Legislature, their tools demanded their own way, and had it. The result has been the nomination of a Legislative ticket which is literally a disgrace to the community. It is made up of murderers, thieves, and ruffians; of men so vile that even the New-Orleans *Democrat* is unwillingly forced to denounce them as "persons whose lack of fitness is a matter of common notoriety." On the same subject the New-Orleans *Times*, a trifle more in detail, speaks as follows:

"At no time since the war has the moral tone in the now dominant party in New-Orleans been so low; at no time have intelligence and civic virtue been at so great a discount in the local councils and local management of that political organization. Even during the era of reconstruction, when political corruption and official venality held high sway, not only here but throughout the land—even during those shameless years, our local affairs were in no worse condition than they are to-day. Truly, the situation is lamentable. The civic instinct of the great mass of the well-thinking people of the city revolts at the nominations made by the party whose vast majority in New-Orleans must inevitably give it the election. Yet nobody offers a remedy."

These statements are the truth, but not all the truth. As yet no paper here has dared to print more than glittering generalities regarding this outrageous Legislative ticket. The following are a few of the details: Two of the candidates for the Assembly are murderers; one of the candidates for Senator is a notorious bribe-taker, another is an ex-French convict, a third is not a citizen of the district in which he is running, and, with only two or three exceptions, the whole list is made up of outcasts and vagabonds. It is to them and to men like them that the Government of the State is to be committed. Of course there are a few of the best citizens who protest, men like John Phelps, of the Cotton Exchange, Perry Nugent, J. B. Lafitte, A. H. May, D. B. Penn, R. B. Pleasants, Lionel Levy, Mandiville Marigny, Louis Phillips, and many others of the same class; men of property, large business interests, and old family. They all "protest," just as they did years ago against wrongs, some of which were real and the most imaginary; but their protests in this case will count for very little. Indeed, they must by this time have learned that no man in Louisiana, no matter what his antecedents, no matter how spotless his reputation or great his ability, can be elected to even the lowest office without the consent of the Democratic machine—a machine which they themselves have helped to make what it is. They were warned in time; they were told again and again that the one best way of purifying the politics of Louisiana was to leave the Democracy, ally themselves to the Republican Party, and by guiding and directing it secure good government and the control of the State. They scoffed at the idea. They could have nothing in common with negroes and political adventurers. They gave time, money, and energy to bring about the overthrow of "the corrupt radicals." Now they have their reward. They see their State disgraced by men who repudiate just debts in the name of the Democratic Party; they see that party, upon which they built so much, in the absolute control of men whom they do not recognize as social equals, in the hands of what they themselves are pleased to call a ring of political adventurers and aliens. For all this they have themselves to blame. They know that there is one way out of the political complications which will in the end do far greater damage to their business than can now be computed. Taylor Beattie, the Republican nominee for Governor, is a man of their own kind, rich, honorable, cultured, and of old family. The same can be said of Mr. Gillespie, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and of other gentlemen on the Republican ticket. Why do not these property-holders of Louisiana support such men in preference to the nominees of rings, cliques, and professional pullers of political wires? The only answer which can be given is, "they are Radicals, and the white man in Louisiana who gives support to Radicals at once loses caste." Fortunately, there are many indications that the feeling is dying out, but it is still strong enough all over the State to secure the defeat of the Republican ticket, or rather the counting out of that ticket; it is still strong enough to give into the control of "alien rings," shameless repudiators, and ward ruffians the Democracy and the Government of Louisiana. H. C.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

HEAVY DISBURSEMENTS TO BE MADE THIS MONTH—THE SURPLUS NOT LIKELY TO BE LARGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—There seems to be an impression in financial circles that there will be a large surplus of revenue at the end of the current month, and that there will be, therefore, further purchases of 6 per cent. bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury to be applied to the sinking fund. The large increase in the daily receipts furnishes the ground for this impression, but the fact seems to have been lost sight of that the disbursements for November will be unusually heavy. The regular quarterly payment of pensioners is made this month, which will take from the Treasury about $7,500,000, and, in addition to this large sum, there will be disbursed in November, for interest accrued on the funded 5 per cent. bonds, over $2,000,000. These two items, aggregating nearly $10,000,000, will exhaust the greater portion of the surplus revenue of the month, so that the December debt statement will probably show the net surplus for November to be not more than $3,000,000. As the Secretary of the Treasury can only apply the actual surplus to purchase bonds for the use of the sinking fund, it will be seen that the amount he can thus invest for November will not be likely to be in excess of $3,000,000.

GOVERNOR AND GOVERNOR-ELECT.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Governor-elect Cornell was in the city to-day, and held a long interview with Gov. Robinson at the Executive Chamber this afternoon.

NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW DESIRED.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—The Boston Merchants' Association to-day appointed a committee to co-operate with other organizations in an effort to secure the enactment of a national bankrupt law.

TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH

SECESSION WHICH IS ASSERTED TO SAVOR OF REPUDIATION.

CHARGES AGAINST THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.—SECEDING MEMBERS ALLEGING IRREGULAR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT—THE MATTER BEFORE A COUNCIL.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 18.—A council, composed of prominent Congregational clergymen and laymen, has been in session in this town for several days, the object being to decide on the course of the members of the Congregational church here who left it and organized a society of their own, repudiating the debts of the parent church. The Rev. M. E. Strieby has acted as Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Haywood, of Elizabeth, as Secretary. The session of the council began on Friday last, when Samuel C. Roney made a long statement, explanatory of the action of the seceders from the church. Mr. Roney, in his statement, gave a complete history of the church from its foundation, and exposed what he called the "unholy ways of the Board of Trustees," of whom W. B. Stewart, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Plainfield, is the President. Mr. Roney is the leader of the secession movement, and his arraignment of the Trustees, if the facts which he states are true, is one of the most terrible indictments ever brought against a church organization.

Eight years ago, he says, in 1871, it was decided to make certain alterations and repairs to the church building, which was then mortgaged to the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church for $5,000. It was believed that, with the receipt of certain subscriptions, the repairs could be made, and the debt of the church could be paid. The expense of the carpenters' and masons' work alone was $11,798 69, and when the repairs were completed, the church found itself in debt to the amount of $44,831 21. This debt was contracted in face of the fact that the highest estimate ever put upon the building was $30,000, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company places the estimate at only $25,000. "In plain terms," said Mr. Roney, "the debt contracted by the Board of Trustees is nearly double the estimated value of the entire building."

A meeting was called on Jan. 16, 1872, to consider the propriety of organizing another church, but the call was so worded that it was thought to be only an ordinary meeting. At that meeting, however, was formed a society to be known as the "First Congregational Church of Plainfield," and the argument used to induce those present to join was that the Congregational body would assume all debts and liabilities. There was no compliance with the statute, which states that there shall be a 10 days' notice given of the election of Trustees. They were then and there elected, and a resolution was passed authorizing them to confer with the Reformed Church in regard to the purchase of the building. Although power to "confer" was alone given, the very next day, Jan. 17, the transfer of the property was recorded in Elizabeth. This record shows that a new mortgage for $12,000 was executed by Mr. Stewart, the President of the Board of Trustees, to the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, and that, besides the assumption of all the liabilities against the old church, there was a cash payment of $12,000. The new organization was thus formed with a total indebtedness of $59,400, and the Board of Trustees has never made to this day any report of this indebtedness to the church.

At a meeting of the new church organization on Jan. 30, 1872, the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to preside as Pastor, at an annual salary of $3,000; and a manual for the government of the church was read and passed, section by section. In this manual was a clause expressly forbidding the Trustees to buy, sell, transfer, or mortgage any real estate without a vote of the society. Yet two of the men who drew up this clause were two of the body who made the transfer of the property and assumed the debts of the old church. Up to January of the present year, no member of the church has been able to get a report of the financial condition of the organization, and the state of affairs is now for the first time made known to nine-tenths of the congregation. Since Jan. 16, 1862, the Trustees of the church have had in cash $46,326 61, and the Consistory $32,831 21, making a total of $79,157 82 collected from the members of the church, and yet the organization is in debt to the amount of about $51,000. These being the facts, Mr. Roney said that he and his friends had concluded to sever their connection with the church, and to form a new organization, free from debt. They did not want to be regarded as repudiators; they did not want to avoid any honest obligations; but they did not feel bound to fall with a Board of Trustees which had not done its duty by the church or by them.

Mr. Freeman, who has been acting as Treasurer of the church, said that he had never given a complete statement of the indebtedness for the reason that he kept account only of the pew rents and collections. The Trustees kept a private account of the other matters, and he considered that their reports to the board were pretty well whitewashed. So far as he was personally concerned, he heartily wished that he had never acted as Treasurer at all. Mr. Roney said that he had no charges to make against Mr. Freeman. He believed that that gentleman had done his whole duty, as he understood it. He had simply been hoodwinked, like a great many other members of the church.

Aaron Carter, Jr., and several other members of the council, were inclined to think that there was a flavor of repudiation about the movement of the men who are leaving their church in debt. This insinuation was promptly repelled by Mr. Roney, who said that if he could see any hope of the church eventually getting out of debt, he would be the last to leave it. But under the present management there was no hope of raising the debt. He charged the Board of Trustees, and especially the President, Mr. Stewart, with acting in bad faith toward the church. The congregation, he said, had been led to believe that the debt only amounted to $14,000, and Mr. Kimball was given the same impression when he was here trying to raise it. The men who were leaving the church were doing so not because of the debt, but because they had been deceived. They did not feel that they could longer trust the men placed in authority over them.

W. B. Stewart, the man against whom Roney and his friends are waging this war, holds a mortgage against the society for $13,400, money which he advanced when the church building was purchased. Mr. Roney says that he agreed to cancel this mortgage. In the council to-day Mr. Stewart said that he stood almost alone in defending the church. He had always defended it at its weakest point—the exchequer—and he meant to continue to defend it. The story that mortgages against the church had been kept a secret from the congregation, he pronounced a falsehood. "The Trustees," he said, "were always willing to give information to those who were entitled to receive it." But he did not think that the affairs of the church should be made public property. The Trustees have simply used ordinary discretion in withholding certain facts from the public. Had Mr. Roney or any member of the church applied to the Trustees for information, he would have received it instantly. "I have here," said Mr. Stewart, "our last report, made out by Mr. Kirkner, who is an expert and a very smart man—one who would have no 'white-washing.' It is a complete statement of what this church owes." Mr. Stewart then read the following statement:

Mortgage to Mutual Life Insurance Company	$10,000 00
Mortgage to W. B. Stewart	13,400 00
Interest on same	2,350 00
Notes in bank, &c.	5,598 75
Organ	1,806 00
Notes for Dr. Smith's salary	1,500 00
Due-bills to Dr. Smith	721 82
Sundry debts	332 15
Total debt	$35,708 72
Deducting two mortgages and paid note	24,400 00
Total floating debt	$11,308 72

"So far as the mortgage which I hold for $13,400 is concerned," said Mr. Stewart, "I advanced the money for it, but I am willing to call it $10,000. I have spent a small fortune on this church already, and I am perfectly willing to spend another one."

After some argument by the members of the council, in which conciliation and brotherly feeling was urged, a committee of five was appointed, with Moderator Strieby at the head, to draw up a report of advice for the council. This committee held a meeting this afternoon, and Dr. Strieby was delegated to make the report, which will be presented to the council at a stated meeting early in December.

Mr. Stewart said to the TIMES reporter this afternoon, "The whole thing is a tempest in a tea-pot. Mr. Roney is a man who has a great opinion of Mr. Roney, and he is seeking for a little cheap notoriety. The accounts of the Trustees are all right, and the council will undoubtedly exonerate us from all the charges made against us."

A MINISTER UNDER A CLOUD.

THE PASTOR OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AT NORTH ADAMS CHARGED WITH IMMORALITY AND DECEIT.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 18.—The State Universalist Committee on Fellowship, Order, and Discipline will begin to-morrow the trial of the Rev. E. S. Foster on charges which, if proved, will forever blast his reputation and shut him out from all respectable society, as well as from the ministry. Lascivious and deceitful conduct is the charge, in general terms. Mr. Foster assumed the charge of the Universalist parish in North Adams a little over four years ago. He was under a cloud then, having been charged with deceitful conduct in Winchester, Vt., and having been in jail for contempt of court; but his new parishioners did not take the trouble to investigate his record, and took him for what he seemed to be, a persecuted minister of average ability and good intentions. He had an interesting family, and the sympathy which was aroused by the stories from Vermont helped him into popular favor and regard.

Mr. Foster proved himself an energetic worker and a good financier, but was not so successful as a preacher. Though every week his sermons were advertised in the local newspapers, he failed to draw the crowds which he would fain have listen to his discourses. He became an intolerable "bore" to the local reporters on account of his constant request for "puffs," and even went so far as to print and circulate hand-bills to draw an audience. Personally he was liked, and except by those who had opportunities of knowing him thoroughly, was credited with intelligence and an estimable character. He was a tall, angular man, of sallow complexion, wore whiskers and a wig, and affected a suave and cordial manner. Whisperings of improper conduct reached the ears of the leading church members, but at first they treated them as malicious slanders. Finally, however, stories got into circulation which could not be ignored. One day, as is charged in a part of the written testimony in the hands of the church Examining Committee, Mr. Foster called at the house of Mrs. Wilbur to see her son, a boy 12 years old, about taking part in a Sunday-school concert. His conduct there was such, according to an affidavit, that Mrs. Wilbur ordered the minister out of the house. He went down on his knees and begged that he might be allowed to explain himself, but the woman was too angry to listen to anything and sent him off in a hurry. He wrote a letter to her asking her forgiveness, but all to no avail, and in less than a week the story had spread in certain circles. Mr. Sherwin, a builder, and one of Foster's parishioners, was one of those who repeated the story, and he was ordered to prove it. A committee was appointed by the church, and a meeting held for investigation. Mr. Sherwin appeared, but was not allowed to tell his story, and both he and his wife were expelled from the church for circulating malicious slanders against their Pastor.

The dissatisfaction with Foster grew, however, and when, early in the present year, he tendered his resignation, there were many who wished that it might be accepted. But the majority wanted him to remain, and for two or three months it was uncertain which way the question would be decided. Meantime, Foster was looking for a new place, and one Sunday he preached, it was reported, in Schenectady, N. Y. Soon after a letter signed "W. B. Thurston" came to Sheriff Hodskin, at this place, who was believed to have the documentary proof of Foster's criminality in Winchester, requesting him to send the papers to Schenectady "C. O. D." Thurston represented that the Universalist people of his city were determined to have Foster for their Pastor, and he was equally determined that they should not, because he was convinced that Foster was a bold, bad man. Hodskin thought this was a trick of Foster to get the papers into his possession, and so he got his son-in-law, Albert Sheldon, Clerk of the Parish, to answer Thurston's letter. Sheldon's letter was of such a character as to damage Foster's chances as a candidate at Schenectady if used for that purpose, but it has been shown, it is alleged, that it was taken from the Post Office by Foster himself. Two or three weeks later the North Adams parish held a final meeting to decide upon Foster's going, when the minister, to show how he was persecuted, produced Sheldon's letter, which, he said, had injured his prospects in Schenectady. Naturally, Foster's friends united upon him more strongly than ever, and roundly censured the so-called mischief-makers who had been guilty of such gratuitous maliciousness. Resolutions regretful and commendatory were drawn up, money was given to the minister, and genuine sorrow was manifested when he announced that he was going to take charge of a church in Utica, N. Y. On his last Sunday in North Adams he called a church meeting, and Sheriff Hodskin and Albert Sheldon were expelled from the church without being given an opportunity even to protest.

This was about six months ago. Immediately after Foster's departure, Mr. Sherwin went to Schenectady and found that Foster had never preached for the Universalists there, that they had never thought of engaging him, and that no such man as W. B. Thurston lived there. These facts were communicated to some of the prominent members of the North Adams church, and, their eyes being opened by the statements of these young men, whose word could not be questioned, they set to work investigating for themselves, and as a result drew up a number of specifications charging Foster with licentiousness and deceit. The matter was placed before the State Committee referred to above, and it appointed July 9 as the time, and North Adams as the place for the trial. Foster was on hand with a number of witnesses from New-Hampshire and Vermont, ready to contest the case, but owing to some illegality in the method of procedure, the State Committee at the last moment decided to postpone the trial to Nov. 19. Foster is, of course, fighting for his bread and butter, and will do his utmost to disprove the charges. He demands that the trial shall be public, but the laws of the Church provide that all such examinations shall be private. A strenuous effort will be made to keep the names of the witnesses secret, as only on these conditions will many of them testify. A. E. Dennison will hear the evidence and report to the whole committee at Boston, where the counsel for both sides will make their arguments later. The trial will probably last several days.

SALE OF STOLEN TIMBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Seattle says: "One million feet of logs, recently seized on the Snohomish River by a United States Special Agent of the Interior Department, for being cut in violation of the Timber laws, were sold yesterday at private sale to the Port Gamble Mill Company at $4 per 1,000 feet. This is the first instance where such logs have been sold here at the market value. Heretofore it has been the custom to sell the logs at auction, the buyers clubbing together and bidding them in at nominal figures. This and several other seizures recently made here will have the effect of putting a stop to the illicit cutting of timber, and general satisfaction is expressed among timber men at the result."

COLORED PEOPLE'S FAIR OPENED.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 18.—The colored people's industrial fair was formally opened to-day. Gov. Jarvis delivered the opening address, followed by J. E. O'Hara and Col. Elliott, of South Carolina. Col. Man will speak to-morrow. It has been raining all day, but a fair crowd was present. Eight military companies and a number of fire companies composed the procession which escorted the Governor to the grounds.

DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO

NINETEEN LIVES PROBABLY LOST IN A STORM.

A FLEET OF TUG-BOATS, SCOWS, DREDGES, AND DERRICKS WRECKED NEAR SACKETT'S HARBOR—FOURTEEN PERSONS ONLY KNOWN TO BE SAVED—SOME OF THE VESSELS RECOVERED.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The tug C. P. Morey, Capt. Pappa, while steaming about the harbor about 7:30 A. M. to-day, discovered a water-logged tug at a distance in the lake. The Morey steamed out and picked up the strange tug, about a mile and a half out, which proved to be the Charles M. Riter, of Buffalo. There was no one aboard of her. She was nearly full of water, and, as the waves were rolling over her, would have sunk in a short time. All her doors were open, and her coal-bunkers were stove in. The Morey towed the Riter into this harbor, when the water was pumped out of her. Some of the clothing of the crew was still on board, and all the indications showed that she had been hastily abandoned.

The finding of the tug Riter was the first intimation received here of what later proved to be a terrible catastrophe, which happened on Lake Ontario, within 15 miles of this port, last night. It was soon learned that the large tug Seymour, Capt. Fleming, left Cape Vincent yesterday, at 1 P. M., for Buffalo, in company with four smaller tugs, and with three dredges, seven dump-scows, and three derricks in tow. The following composed the fleet as far as known: Tugs—Seymour, O. A. Thayer, Philip Becker, Charles M. Riter, and John Hickler; dredges, John Hickler No. 1, John Hickler No. 2, and Gordon. It was at once surmised that the Seymour and fleet had met with disaster, and the greatest excitement prevailed here, which was intensified by the following dispatch received here at noon from Sackett's Harbor: "A fleet consisting of three dredges, two derricks, and seven scows, owned by Hickler & Arnold, of Buffalo, started in tow of the tug Seymour from Cape Vincent at 1 o'clock yesterday, and had fine weather until after they passed Galloup Island, off Sackett's Harbor. Then a gale of wind sprang up from the north-east, with heavy snow. They got within five or six miles of Oswego, and then lost the light. The tug turned around and undertook to hold the fleet until daylight, but they broke away, and are lost, with all hands except six, who were rescued by the tug Seymour. There are 31 persons drowned and the fleet is a total loss." This dispatch also gave a list of 24 persons supposed to have been drowned, including several women and children.

The crew of the schooner Nellie P. Downey report that at 11:30 o'clock last night, when about 15 miles off Oswego, they had a narrow escape from collision with the Seymour's tow. They saw a long line of lights through the mist and snow, and supposed it was Oswego. They shortened sail and prepared to run in, when suddenly they saw a derrick under their jib-boom. They heard no voices and saw nothing more. The revenue cutter Manhattan, with the Oswego life crew, went out upon the lake to-day in search of the wrecks, but reports that nothing was seen.

A dispatch from Sodus Point, received at 2 P. M., stated that some of the scows and dredges were to be seen adrift off that point, 40 miles from here, and the large tug Gardner soon after started for Sodus Point to render assistance. The Gardner picked up one of the dredges and towed it into Sodus. Another dredge, now off Sodus, will be towed in to-morrow morning. A later dispatch states that the tug John Hickler was at Sodus Point, with 13 of the persons reported drowned by the Sackett's Harbor dispatch. The names of these 13 were received later, which leaves 19 yet to be accounted for at this time. It is yet hoped that other tugs and scows will be heard from, and that some of those reported lost will be found safe.

The following list gives the names of those reported saved in the Sodus Point dispatch:

Capt. Thompson.	Jerome Morrison and wife.
J. B. Young.	Charles Craryough.
Frederick Stroker.	Patrick Fennell.
Henry Hickler.	Judson Morrison.
Charles England and wife.	Three unknown men.

The names of the persons still missing, as far as known, are as follows:

Mr. Arnold, one of the proprietors.
Patrick Hogan, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mr. Paul, Lachine.
George Palmer and wife, Vergennes, Vt.
Miss Morrison.
Edward Beauson, Buffalo.
John Wood and son, Ogdensburg.
Noah Garrow, Ogdensburg.
H. Marchan, Ogdensburg.
William Scott, Ogdensburg.
Capt. Samuel Logan, Morrisburg, Ontario.
William Logan, Morrisburg, Ontario.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The tug Seymour, which lost the fleet of dredges and scows in the lake last night, was assisted by the four smaller tugs. When the gale struck the fleet all the tugs except the Seymour cut loose from the tow and sought to save themselves. The scows soon parted from the rest of the fleet, and have not since been heard from, and it cannot now be ascertained how many men were on board of them. The tug Riter was abandoned, and her crew boarded the Seymour. The Riter, however, was picked up near Oswego this morning. The tug A. O. Thayer sank, and, it is supposed, carried down the crew. The tug Baker was abandoned in a sinking condition, but in getting her alongside of the dredge Gordon they stove a hole in the latter which quickly filled her with water, and both crews were lost, except Thomas Smith and two Swedes. These clung to the cabin of the dredge, and were picked up at daylight this morning by the Seymour. This was all of the fleet the Seymour could find.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 18.—The Police have just made public a daring highway robbery, committed in the upper village on Friday night. James Conroy, a well-to-do feed merchant of this place, was returning home at 11 o'clock from the lower village, when two highwaymen from behind murderously attacked him with a club, dealing him a blow between the eyes which felled him to the ground. The ruffians then relieved him of his watch and money. Conroy laid for hours weltering in his blood before he was discovered by some citizens, who took him home. The family, not knowing how he met with his injuries, kept the news from the Police until he came to his senses to-day, and stated how he was attacked. Much excitement is caused over the affair, and suspicions are entertained against two persons, who will probably be arrested. No other motive is attributed to the assault, except that Conroy received a large remittance that day, which he left at home.

MARRIAGE IN THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—William H. Woolworth, one of the principal members of the Oneida Community, was married to-night, at Wallingford, by Justice L. M. Hubbard, of that town, to Miss Caroline O. Macknet. The groom is about 50 years of age, and the bride is only a few years his junior. They have been identified with the community for several years.

CAPITALISTS ON AN EXCURSION.

READING, Penn., Nov. 18.—President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, with a party of capitalists and railroad men from New-York and the oil regions, visited the extensive works of the Reading Railroad Company in this city this afternoon. They left here at 5 P. M. for a three days' trip through the coal region.

DALY VICTORIOUS AT WRESTLING.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The wrestling-match between Ross and Daly was resumed to-night. The first fall was won by Daly and the next by Ross, who sprained his arm, and was unable to appear again. The match and champion medal were awarded to Daly, amid great applause, by the referee, M. J. Fenton.

LONG BRANCH LIQUOR CASES.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 18.—The cases of Messrs. Warren and Charles Leland, proprietors of the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, and Eugene Fay, proprietor of the Centennial Hotel, came up to-day on argument. Both parties were indicted by the late Grand Jury on the charge of keeping a disorderly house—the technical term for selling liquor without a license. Despite the indictment, Fay's Hotel was relicensed on Tuesday. The cases were brought to the Supreme Court on writs of certiorari. The decision was expected to-day, but was not given. Further argument was postponed until Dec. 1. As the court will then be adjourned, the cases are considered as good as overturned, thus ending the Long Branch liquor fight.

FATAL TUNNEL EXPLOSION.

ABOUT THIRTY CHINAMEN REPORTED KILLED—TWELVE MEN INJURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—An explosion occurred in tunnel No. 3, on the narrow-gauge railroad from San José to Santa Cruz, early this morning. From the meagre accounts thus far received, it appears that a blast was let off about 2,700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, which caused an explosion of the gases generated by the filtering of coal-oil through the roof and sides of the tunnel. Twenty-one Chinamen and two white men were at work in the tunnel at the time. Immediately about 20 more Chinamen rushed into the tunnel with torches to aid their comrades, and when they had penetrated about 1,500 feet, their torches caused a second explosion, more violent than the first, shaking the mountain to its centre. The white men, Lindle and Johnson, were brought out terribly burned, and about 10 Chinamen, all seriously injured. As near as can be learned, about 30 Chinamen were killed. The second explosion destroyed the engines and works. Physicians have been sent to the scene from San José, and everything possible is being done for the sufferers.

From additional reports concerning the explosion, it appears that three explosions occurred. The first took place at 11:50 P. M., the second at 11:55 P. M., and the third at 12:20 A. M. The men were changing shifts at the time the first explosion took place. Seventeen Chinamen have been taken out, all horribly burned. Twenty-four dead remain in the tunnel. A Chinaman named Ah Wo was taken out, burned about the chest and injured internally. He was found dead in his cabin an hour afterward, strangled with a silk scarf. The Chinamen say that he hanged himself, but the indications are that he was strangled by his friends to put him out of his misery. There is a terrible scene of suffering in the camp, and ruin all around the mouth of the tunnel. The engine for pumping air is disabled, pipes are broken, sheds wrecked, and broken timbers scattered all around. The gas prevents any attempt to recover the bodies at present. The work will be delayed for months. No blame is said to be attached to the contractors. It is believed that the white men who were taken from the tunnel will live, but several of the Chinamen who were brought out are fatally injured. The scene of the disaster is almost on the top of the Santa Cruz Mountains, in a region where coal-oil abounds, and where boring for wells is actively prosecuted. There is a vein of oil running right through the tunnel, and the soil can be ignited in places and will burn freely. Explosions of gas, and fires resulting therefrom, have been of frequent occurrence there, and have already resulted in the loss of several lives. The utmost precaution has been necessary in working there, and only by the use of air-compressors has progress been possible. It is expected, however, that with a clear tunnel the natural current of air will be sufficient.

AN OLD REBEL CRUISER SUNK.

THE STEAMER SHENANDOAH LOST IN THE INDIAN OCEAN—HER FAMOUS PIRATICAL CRUISE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The former Confederate cruiser Shenandoah has sunk off the Island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean. The date of the disaster is unknown. Most of the crew were drowned. The Shenandoah belonged to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Next to the pirate ship Alabama, the Shenandoah was the most famous of the rebel privateers which preyed on the commerce of the North during the late war. She was built at Glasgow, Scotland, and launched under the name of the Sea King. On Sept. 20, 1864, she was purchased for the Confederates, and after being fitted out, cleared for Matamoros. At Madeira she met the steamer Laurel, which had previously sailed from Liverpool with a cargo of war materials, and officers and men for the Shenandoah. These were transferred to the rebel ship, which then began her piratical career. She subsequently went into Melbourne, and there strengthened her armament, departing from that port in February, 1865. On the 28th of July, in that year, intelligence was received in New-York that the Shenandoah had destroyed eight whaling ships in the Arctic Seas. This news came by way of San Francisco, where it was brought by the bark Milo, which had been spared from destruction in order that she might take the crews of the burned vessels to the United States. This and subsequent reports of the ravages worked by this scourge of the seas created intense excitement and anxiety throughout the New-England whaling ports. Hostilities had long before come to an end, but still reports continued to arrive of the Shenandoah's destructive work. Her Captain, it was said, had been told of Lee's surrender, but refused to believe it, and consequently continued his cruise. Finally, on Nov. 6, 1865, the rebel pirate ship arrived at Liverpool, and was there given up by her commander to the British authorities. Her officers and crew, numbering 133 men, were allowed to depart without punishment, and after some delay the Shenandoah was surrendered to the Consul of the United States at Liverpool. She was subsequently the subject of almost as much diplomatic correspondence as the pirate Alabama. The Geneva arbitrators decided that the British Government, by the failure to exercise due vigilance, became responsible for all the acts of the Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne, and the losses to American citizens caused thereby were included in the Geneva award of $15,500,000.

ACCUSED OF KILLING HIS MOTHER.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION IN THE JACKSON MURDER TRIAL COMPLETED.

NORWICH, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The Jackson murder trial was resumed this morning. Detective Odell was examined at length in regard to his discoveries in the cellar and about the premises. His cross-examination was an exhaustive one, without weakening his statement in the least. He described the appearance of the cellar and the manner in which an attempt had been made to cover the blood-marks. He described the direction of the blood-spurts, showing that the story of Jackson was erroneous as to their origin. The day has been principally taken up by testimony of physicians and other experts. Those who saw the body detailed with great particularity its appearance and the bruises and cuts upon it. Dr. Moshier, of Albany, a chemist, testified at length as to his examination of the blood upon Mrs. Jackson's clothes, and from her hair upon the pick-handle, and from the two pools of blood in the cellar, as well as that from the wall and scraped from the shovel and some sticks in the cellar. He decided that they were all from one person—Mrs. Jackson. Coroner Avery detailed the manner of his investigations and the result, all tending to strengthen the cause of the prosecution. The prisoner claimed that his mother took a pitcher and went down cellar to draw cider, and, having got it, she was returning, and fell down stairs. There has been no sign of any broken pitcher or spilled cider proved anywhere except in the kitchen, where some was drank by some friends who called there the evening before. This evening the prosecution rested its case, and the universal opinion seems to be that an exceedingly strong case has been made out.

The line of defense is yet in the dark. An opinion prevails that to-morrow Jackson may take the stand and confess the killing, but claim that he did it in a fit of frenzy at being denied money. This cannot avail him at this stage of the trial. It will contradict his early statements, and render his evidence entirely untrustworthy. It is thought by others that the defense will rest on the want of motive, which, it claims, has not been shown, and then seek to establish character as a defense. The people have established two motives—one money, and the other to overcome his mother's objections to his contemplated marriage.

SNOW IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A severe snow-storm has prevailed along Lake Champlain since early this morning. At Plattsburg about 6 inches of snow has fallen, at Port Henry 8 inches, and here about 10 inches.

THE GREAT ARMY REUNION

AN IMPOSING PAGEANT EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON CROWDED WITH VISITORS—EX-CONFEDERATE TROOPS TO MARCH IN THE PROCESSION—SPEAKER RANDALL'S LETTER URGING GEN. THOMAS'S PROMOTION DURING THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The arrangements for the unveiling of the Thomas statue are being pushed rapidly forward, and everything will be in readiness at an early hour to-morrow. The rain, which began to fall last night and continued until noon to-day, caused some delay in putting up the decorations along the line of march, but this work was resumed as soon as the rain ceased, and before dark this evening most of the decorations were in place. The corridors of the hotels are crowded to-night with soldiers and other guests from distant cities, and each arriving train adds to the crowd of visitors. The streets are filled with men wearing some portion of the old uniforms in which they marched and fought during the rebellion, and to-morrow morning, upon the arrival of the special trains from Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and other cities, bearing large delegations of the Army of the Republic, the people of Washington will recall the days when the armies of the Union were massed in this vicinity for the protection and defense of the national capital. The regular troops ordered here from the forts at New-York, Baltimore, Columbus, Ohio, and Fortress Monroe, have arrived and are quartered at the Arsenal. The United States ships Saratoga and Portsmouth are anchored in front of the city, and their crews will be assigned a position in the procession. These vessels will respond with their batteries to the guns which salute the statue upon its unveiling. A feature of the procession will be the presence of a number of State troops from Virginia, most of whom served in the Confederate Army. Among these will be the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, whose organization dates back to 1793, and which is now commanded by Capt. John A. Wise, son of the late Gov. Henry A. Wise; the Alexandria Light Infantry, Norfolk City Guard, Guard of the Commonwealth, of Richmond, and the Cadets of St. John's Academy. The Cone Guard Infantry, of Catonsville, Md., Capt. D. P. Barnett, will also be in line. In accepting the invitation of the committee, Capt. Barnett writes: "Personally, I am particularly pleased at being able to participate in a tribute to one so gallant as was Gen. Thomas. Although an officer in the Confederate States Army, I thank God that when the war ended I felt, and still feel, that this is our common country, and am ever ready to lend my poor aid in honoring the noble dead of either side."

The Mexican veterans will have the right of the line of procession, and will carry a banner embellished with a likeness of Gen. Thomas and his record in the Mexican war; also, a relic flag of one of the old regiments, borne by Sergt. Ralph J. Squires, who carried the battalion banner of the Third Artillery from Puebla to the City of Mexico. A number of distinguished officers who served in the Mexican war will march with these veterans, including Rear-Admiral Stanley, Commodores Febiger, English, Laws, Roe, Capt. Badger, and others of the Navy, and Gen. Duncan and others of the Army. The veterans will have seats reserved for them during the unveiling exercises, and their badges will be a passport to the general proceedings of the Army of the Cumberland. The procession will move promptly at 12:30 P. M., the line of march being westward from the Capitol, along Pennsylvania-avenue, past the White House, and thence, by Seventeenth-street, Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenues, to the Thomas Circle, where the programme for the unveiling ceremonies will be carried out as published in THE TIMES of to-day.

Speaker Randall has written to Gen. McCook, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the unveiling of the Thomas statue, the following letter in reply to the special invitation extended to him to be present during the ceremonies to-morrow:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1879.

Gen. A. McCook, Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland to attend the unveiling of the Thomas statue, on the 19th inst., and signify my acceptance. Let me express my grateful appreciation of the kind terms in which you have worded your request. I have always entertained a high respect for the character of Gen. George H. Thomas. He was not only a pure and upright citizen, but a brave and able commander, in both capacities exhibiting an unselfish devotion and a modest demeanor, which won all hearts. I am fortunate, therefore, as you suggest, in having been one of the first to urge upon the Government his promotion to that rank for which his eminent abilities and subsequent successful services proved him to be so well fitted. Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. Randall to the Assistant Secretary of War, urging the promotion of Col. George H. Thomas to be a Brigadier-General:

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 3, 1861.

FRIEND SCOTT: I hear you are the Assistant Secretary of War. Rest assured no man delights more in your high promotion than I do. I notice the Government is now considering the appointment of proper persons to be appointed Brigadier-Generals. In the name of God, let them be men fully competent to discharge the duties of the position to which they may be assigned. Inefficiency is the evil of the hour. This opinion is based upon our observation of nearly three months. Most of the time, in fact nearly all the time, we have been under the command of Col. George H. Thomas, now commanding one of the brigades here. He is thoroughly competent to be Brigadier-General, has the confidence of every man in his command, for the reason that they recognize and appreciate capacity, which to them in every hour of the day is so essential to their safety. Now let me, as a friend of this Administration, in so far as the war is concerned, and the preservation of the Union is involved, urge upon Gen. Cameron to select Col. Thomas as one of the number of proposed Brigadiers. This appointment would give renewed vigor and courage to this section of the Army. I am, as you perhaps know, a private in the First City Cavalry of Philadelphia, and I never saw Col. Thomas until I saw him on parade, and our intercourse has only been such as exists between a Colonel and one of his soldiers; hence, you see my recommendation comes from pure motives, and entirely free from social or political considerations. I speak for and write in behalf of the brave men who, in this hour of our country's peril, are coming forward and endangering their own lives, and perhaps leaving those most dear to them without a support. I write warmly, because I think I know the necessity of the case. You will do the country a service by giving my letter a serious consideration. I hope to be in Washington some time about the 1st of September, when I shall try and see you. Will you please present my regards to Gen. Cameron, and if he has time to read this letter, to hand it to him. Yours truly,

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

To Hon. L. A. SCOTT.

A PRIEST'S LIBEL SUIT.

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 18.—The Rev. James A. Walsh, Pastor of the Catholic Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea, will serve papers to-morrow on Jacob Stults, editor of the Long Branch *Daily News*, in a suit for libel, laying damages at $10,000. Father Walsh, it seems, upheld the Hibernian organization here until last Spring, when the society disbanded, voting the money in their treasury to the disbanding members instead of devoting it to paying a debt on the church, as he had requested them to do. This annoyed Father Walsh, and recently, in the *News*, he published several letters reflecting on the Ancient Order of Hibernians. On a recent Sunday the Pastor caused to be handed out at the church circulars reflecting on an individual member of the order, who in Saturday's issue of the *News* replied, denying the Pastor's allegations. On this communication is based the alleged libel.

FLOODING A BURNING COAL-MINE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 18.—The Stanton Mine caught fire last May, and it was found necessary to flood it to extinguish the burning coal. The work of removing the water was accomplished last Wednesday. Yesterday it was discovered that the fire had worked its way up beyond the level reached by the water. This will make it necessary again to flood the mine, and the water is now pouring in. All the work of months is lost, and it will be many weeks before the fire is extinguished and mining can be resumed.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

RUMORS REGARDING ENGLAND'S POSITION DENIED—RUSSIA APPARENTLY PREPARING FOR AN EMERGENCY—THE MANAGEMENT OF EGYPT'S FINANCES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "Russia has advised Turkey to ask all the signatories to the treaty of 1856 to dispatch squadrons to the Dardanelles in case the English fleet enters the Straits. The whole of the St. Petersburg press is violent in its tone on the question."

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The Moscow Committee on Volunteer Cruisers has called a meeting to discuss ways and means for raising a fresh subscription for the construction of cruisers, in view of the state of Russia's relations with England."

An Athens dispatch says: "The Austrian squadron has left the Piræus for Salonica, but its ultimate destination is believed to be Besika Bay." The latter portion of the above statement is regarded as doubtful.

The *Post*, this morning, on official authority, denies that England's ultimatum was sent to the Porte; that the channel fleet was ordered to be in readiness to proceed from Malta to Turkish waters in four days; that England demanded from Turkey the cession of a port in the Black Sea, and that a league of the Balkan Provinces has been formed.

A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Sultan has appointed Baker Pasha as his representative to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor. Baker Pasha leaves Constantinople in the course of a week to assume his post."

A Berlin correspondent announces that Baron d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to explain the relations between Russia and Germany. The Czar will not go to Berlin, the Czarina's health being very poor.

A dispatch from Pesth says that the lower house of the Diet has voted the Bosnian Administration bill.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 18.—The *Moniteur Egyptien* publishes decrees recognizing the functions of the Anglo-French Controllers-General, and declaring the domains pledged to secure the Rothschild loan to be free from seizure. The English and French Controllers-General rank as Ministers, and they are irremovable without the consent of their respective Governments. Their functions respecting the service of the Egyptian debt give them absolute control. The proceeds of the Rothschild loan will be applied exclusively to the liquidation of the floating debt.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The British Embassy here denies that the Paris correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* has held an interview with Lord Dufferin, during which the latter expressed some opinions as to the status of England and Russia with regard to Turkey.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that all Russian officers on leave of absence have been ordered to join their regiments immediately.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A Berlin dispatch says the reports that alarm has been created by the concentration of Russian troops in Poland are much exaggerated. The military authorities at Berlin consider that no cause for apprehension exists.

A correspondent at Constantinople reports that there is reason to believe that Russia has recommended the Sultan to introduce the reforms stipulated by the Berlin treaty without delay, and thus avoid European complications.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, discussing the prospects of war, says neither the Russian people nor the Russian Government wish for war, because the bad financial state of the Empire enjoins peace, but every day and every hour the conviction deepens that a great struggle is soon to break out."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Pesth says: "The distress in Montenegro is very great. One-sixth of the population is almost starving. The present supplies will only last to the end of January. There has been severe fighting on the Turkish frontier, near Brasovitza. The latter place was completely plundered by a body of 500 Arnauts."

A dispatch from Kabul says that two Khans have reached there from Kandahar, who report that the road between Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Kabul is very much disturbed.

The Village of Vitznau, at the foot of the Rigi Mountain, in Switzerland, is threatened with destruction, a wall of rock behind the village showing signs of falling.

The *Post* this morning contradicts the recent report that Sir Garnet Wolseley has detained the First Regiment of Dragoons at the Cape in consequence of the troubles in the Transvaal.

A dispatch from Valparaiso, dated Oct. 22, says that the Chilians hope completely to repair the captured Peruvian iron-clad Huascar in two weeks.

Advices from Buenos Ayres, dated Oct. 25, state that the Argentine Government has ordered the purchase in Europe of two iron-clads.

ROME, Nov. 18.—Signor Cairoli, the Italian Premier, has placed the resignations of the whole Cabinet before the King. They have not as yet been accepted.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The Archduchess Marie Christine will arrive in Paris on Wednesday, where ex-Queen Isabella will give a state dinner in her honor.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The publication of two new Socialist newspapers has been announced—*Le Tocsin Federal*, to be started by Communist refugees, in Switzerland, and *La Fraternité*, which is to appear on the opening of the Chambers.

M. Lepère, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects, calling their attention to the omission of the priests to pray for the safety of the Republic. He wishes to be informed whether the omission is prompted by the Bishops. He also desires to be informed whenever a Bishop leaves his diocese without authorization, and more particularly if he visits Rome.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Premier read several dispatches from the Belgian representative at the Vatican, showing that the Pope and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Nina, deplored and censured the attacks of the Belgian Bishops upon the Constitution.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 18.—The Prince of Orange has published a pamphlet, replying to certain attacks upon him, and affirming his respect for the Constitution. He declares that he hopes to acquire by his acts the respect of his fellow-countrymen.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A Paris dispatch says the Council of the Prefecture of the Seine has annulled the election of M. Humbert to the Municipal Council.

At Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, two persons were killed and 30 injured by the fall of a gallery at a political meeting last night.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

REVIVAL OF ENGLISH TRADE—THE SMYRNA FRUIT CROP.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in its financial article this morning, says that the smallness of the withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England is due to the fact that bonds are going to America instead of gold.

The spinning mills at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, have begun work on full time, having been operating on the short-time system for nearly two years. The linen trade has also improved so much that all the power-loom manufactories are now in full motion, which has not been the case for three years.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in its financial article respecting the sale of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, under foreclosure proceedings, says it is understood that Mr. Bates will sail again for New-York on the 4th of December, with first mortgage bonds ready to complete the sale and transfer of the road.

The strike of the 2,000 reelers of the York-Street Spinning Company at Belfast for an advance of wages has terminated.

A dispatch from Paris says that a letter from Smyrna to the *Monde* reports a splendid fruit crop. Ten million kilogrammes of figs have arrived there from the interior, the greater part of which will be sent to Europe and America.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 18.—The Hotors Hammarby Company has failed. The liabilities of the company are given at 7,000,000 crowns.

THE GAYLOR OPERA COMPANY.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Inquiries among the musical people here throw discredit on the report that Frank C. Gaylor left the Gaylor Opera Company at Lafayette, Ind., taking with him $2,500, and not having paid salaries. R. E. J. Miles, Manager of the Grand Opera-house, who knows what business the company was doing, says it has not taken in that much money as its share of the receipts, and thinks Gaylor was lucky if he had enough money to bring him to New-York. The manager of Heuck's Opera-house, where the company played here two weeks ago, says it was disbanded because of the dangerous illness of Mattie Vickers, the star, and that it was not making money fast enough to accumulate the amount named.

THE PROPOSED FRAUD IN MAINE.

REPUBLICANS DENIED PERMISSION TO SEE THE RETURNS—PROTESTS BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 18.—A large number of Republican Senators and Representatives supposed to have been elected at the last election applied to the Council to-day for permission to examine the returns, but that body, being engaged, took the application into consideration. The impression is gaining ground that the majority of the Council will prevent the Republicans from seeing the returns until at least a part of the 20 days has passed. It is known that the returns have all been tabulated, and that these tables have been submitted with the report and accepted, but the tables themselves are not on file, but are in possession of a committee, who do not consider them a part of the record. *It is stated that the committee will submit its final conclusion after the 20* days have elapsed for correcting errors in the returns. There is very little excitement, and the Republican leaders claim that a conspiracy will yet be attempted, though a temporary halt in operations has been ordered.

The situation here is virtually unchanged. The examination of the returns by the Republican Committee and legal advisers of persons claiming to be Senators and Representatives elect has not yet been allowed. Some correspondence has taken place, and the councilors have been waited upon, but no permission to examine the returns has yet been granted. Republicans to-night aver that they will not be permitted to see the returns, and counsel for persons claiming to have been elected in disputed districts protest earnestly against not being allowed an immediate examination of the returns. Members of the Council, on the other hand, declare that no one, excepting members of the Council, shall inspect the returns. The Republicans claim that the Democrats, having an opportunity to examine the returns, have also had a chance to correct all errors on their side in advance of the returns being officially opened.

It is generally understood to-night that a resort to judicial process will be had to test at the outset the preliminary question whether those claiming to be elected as Senators and Representatives have not the right to an examination of the returns, as an essential step preparatory to the application for corrections.

GEN. GRANT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18.—This being Gen. Grant's last day in Chicago during his present visit, he has been kept busy. At noon the Loyal Legion of the Chicago Commandery gave him a lunch at the Chicago Club's house, and voted him into membership of that society by acclamation. Gen. Sheridan and other prominent Army officers were present, and also about 20 members of the Loyal Legion from Milwaukee. The General remained at the house of his son, Col. Fred. Grant, from 2 until 3 o'clock. At 3 o'clock he went with a number of citizens to visit the Protestant Orphan Asylum in Michigan-avenue. From 5 to 7 o'clock Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant were the guests of Gen. Sherman and wife at their residence.

During the evening Gen. Grant was present at McVicker's Theatre to witness the performance, by the Maretzek Opera Company, of the new and distinctively American opera, "Sleepy Hollow," written by Mr. Maretzek. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Second Regiment. Every seat in the House was occupied. The Second Regiment and its guests, who numbered several hundreds, and a majority of all others in attendance, were in full dress. The decorations inside of the theatre had been under the supervision of Mr. McVicker. On the right of the stage, Gen. Grant and Joseph Medill, William Henry Smith and C. B. Farwell occupied one box, while Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, with Mrs. Grant and friends, occupied a box on the left. Gen. Grant's box was decorated by the Owl Club with the national colors in silk, representing the front of a tent, with the flies thrown back and three owls perched on top. Over the stage hung the word "Grant," in large letters composed of flowers. Every available place was decorated. Gen. Grant's appearance at 8 o'clock was the signal for hand clapping which lasted during his progress from the entrance to his box.

THE UTE INVESTIGATION.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 18.—Dispatches received here from Los Pinos, dated Nov. 17, indicate that the Peace Commission is making slow progress. Only a short session was held on Monday, Ouray failing to come in until 12 o'clock. When he did come, contrary to his custom, he wore his Indian clothing. He was very sullen, and indicated a decided ill-feeling toward Gen. Adams, who he said was incompetent as a Commissioner because, as Ouray alleges, of this knowledge of the Utes and their affairs. Ouray maintained that Jack had done nothing wrong but had failed to come to Los Pinos on account of ill-feeling toward the members of his tribe. Ouray proposed that Gen. Adams be recalled, and stated his desire to go with a number of the chiefs to Washington to lay the matter before Secretary Schurz. The escort of military arrived at Los Pinos yesterday, many of them with frozen feet having come through a severe snow-storm. The Commission will remain a few days longer at Los Pinos, and will come there to Denver, here to take the testimony of the officers engaged in the Milk River fight, and will then proceed to Washington.

THE TOOMBS DISPATCH VERIFIED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18.—The editor of the *News* has verified the correctness of the dispatch received from Gen. Robert Toombs, of Atlanta, Ga., on Nov. 12. The dispatch as received has been compared with the original, and is found to be correct in every word; hence there was no garbling in transmission. The closing sentences are: "He [Gen. Grant] 'fought for his country honorably, and won. I fought for mine, and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union!"

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 18.—An eastward-bound milk and way train on the Erie Railroad ran into a freight train last night near Greycourt. The milk train's engine, No. 352, was thrown down a bank, falling on its side. The locomotive was stripped of all its outside gearing, and the wood-work took fire and was consumed, in addition to the damage sustained by the collision. It is thought the engine, which was valued at about $12,000, is a total loss. The caboose of the freight train and a car of grain were also destroyed by fire. The road was blocked by the débris for hours. The engineer and fireman of the wrecked engine, who jumped off just as it was toppling over the bank, escaped without a scratch. No one was hurt.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 18.—Adam Forebeck, a carpenter, aged 65 years, was instantly killed to-day on the track of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, one mile west of this city. He stepped from one track to another to avoid a west-bound freight train, and was struck and killed by an east-bound passenger train.

FORCING A RAILROAD TO PAY DEBTS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18.—Judge Drummond entered a virtual decree of foreclosure to-day in the suit of James F. Secor and others against the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company, by the terms of which, unless the heavy bonded indebtedness is paid in full within 90 days, the road will be sold at auction and the proceeds distributed among the creditors according to the priority of their various claims.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Land, sailed from this port for New-York to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 18.—The North-German Lloyds' steam-ship Weser, Capt. Wiegand, from New-York Nov. 6, for Bremen, arrived here to-day.

HOW DIPHTHERIA WAS SPREAD IN VERMONT.

From the St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger, Nov. 17.

A few weeks ago a family of three children in this town had the diphtheria, but made good recovery. After they had been well and about the streets for two weeks, they went to Fairfield and visited in four families. At that time there was no diphtheria in Fairfield, but since then it has broken out in each of these four families. The question that puzzles the physicians is, whether they carried it in their clothing or by a slight catarrhal discharge from the nostrils of one of them.

POSTAL SERVICE METHODS

ANNUAL REPORT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, ITS EFFICIENCY AND COST—INCREASED SPEED ON STAR ROUTES—AN APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR WEST INDIA MAILS—THE WAR ON LOTTERIES—THE NEW CLASSIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A large part of the annual report of Postmaster General Key, which was given to the public to-day, consists of statistics which have already been published in the reports of bureau officers. The Postmaster General renews the recommendation contained in his last report for the enactment of a law readjusting the compensation of railroads for carrying mails upon the bases of space, speed, and frequency, supplemented by the weight of the mails carried. He says: "This would enable the department to designate every railroad in the country by name as a Railway Post Office line, which they all are now, in fact. The only reason why they are not all so called is because section 4,004 of the Revised Statutes allows additional pay for Post Office cars, and so to designate all railroads would increase the annual expenditure, under the present basis of compensation, by over $1,000,000, and hence the anomaly is presented of railway Post Office lines which furnish apartments in cars only 10 feet 2 inches long by 6 feet 6 inches in width, and of route agent lines upon which entire cars are furnished, 55 feet long and 8 feet 5 inches wide, in both of which precisely the same work of distributing the mails is carried on. The appropriation of $150,000 to enable the Postmaster-General to obtain proper facilities for the prompt transmission of mails by railroad companies, has enabled the department to prevent injury to the service upon the most important lines by allaying the dissatisfaction of railroad companies at the general reduction of 10 per cent., and 5 per cent. additional upon their compensation, and has, in several instances, enabled the department to secure the running of special trains of great value to the business interests of the country. I would, therefore, recommend that this appropriation be renewed for the next fiscal year, and that the amount be increased to $400,000, according to the estimates submitted by the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. I desire again to call the attention of Congress to the importance of fixing the relative rights and duties of railroad companies and the department in regard to the transfer of mails from stations to Post Offices. Until this matter is settled upon an equitable basis, it will be impossible properly to adjust the compensation of railroads for carrying the mails. It certainly seems an anachronism, to say the least, to expect, because a stage-coach can be driven without inconvenience 80 rods away from a turnpike, to deliver mail at a Post Office, that a railroad company should also be required to deliver mail to Post Offices, when they happen to be within that distance of a station, without compensation therefor. The cost of railway service on the 30th of June, 1879, was at the rate of $9,692,590 per annum, an increase over the cost of the service during the preceding fiscal year of $125,995. This increase does not, however, represent the actual rate of increase in the service, as account must be taken of the reduction of 5 per cent. in the rate of compensation from July 1, 1878, made under the act of June 17, 1878. The amount of this deduction is, in round numbers, $400,000, making, with the $125,995, an increase of $525,995 for 1879 over 1878, being a little less than 5.5 per cent. The general increase of business all over the country, and the reasonable certainty that the present prosperity will continue for some years, will require the appropriation for railway service for the next fiscal year to be increased to at least $10,000,000, and the estimate is accordingly placed at that sum. The specific appropriation for railway Post Office car service for 1880 is $1,250,000. Under this appropriation new lines of postal cars have been established where they were most needed, especially in the Southern States, and the increase of the next fiscal year will not exceed 8 per cent. The estimate for this service for 1881 is therefore placed at $1,350,000.

"I most earnestly renew my recommendation of last year for the reclassification of the employes of the railway mail service, as advised by the General Superintendent of that service. No additional expense will be incurred, but the business of the department will be greatly facilitated, and much annoyance will be spared to the Appointment Office, now caused by the necessity of transferring employes from one class to another, in order to avoid exceeding the appropriation. The railway mail service is the most important branch of the postal system. Under a judicious system of appointments and a tenure of office dependent upon merit alone, its efficiency has developed so that the enormous amount of 2,648,661,550 pieces of mail matter were distributed by it during the past year with only one mistake in the disposition of each 3,469 pieces. The work performed by all the employes is the same, varying only in amount, and yet under the present mode of appropriating for postal clerks, route agents, mail route messengers, and local agents, two men working in the same car and performing the same service frequently receive a different salary, simply because one is paid out of the appropriation for route agents and the other out of that for postal clerks."

Judge Key reports that the operation of the present laws regulating the increase of compensation for increased speed and increased frequency of service upon "star routes," (i. e., all those whereon the mails are transported by horses and ordinary vehicles,) results in great loss to the Government. He asserts that these laws, which have been *in force for many years, (and which are embodied in* sections 3,960 and 3,961, Revised Statutes,) are the sources of nearly all the deficiencies in the appropriations for star service which have ever been created. *The estimate for the star service for the next fiscal* year contemplates a continuance of the present efficient service in other States and largely increased mail facilities in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Alabama. The total amount asked for the star service for the next fiscal year is $7,375,000. The estimate for inland mail service by steam-boats is $900,000.

After stating that the total payments made during the fiscal year 1879 for the conveyance of the United States mails by sea amounted to $198,908, the Postmaster-General says: "The efforts of the department to establish a fast mail service with Havana, via Cedar Keys and Key West, in order to meet the demands of commerce, have failed for several years, on account of the insufficiency of the compensation allowed by law for such service. If the Postmaster-General were authorized to contract for service between Havana and the United States ports mentioned at a sufficient rate of pay to secure the necessary speed and frequency, the commerce of the country would be greatly benefitted. I believe that a general law should be passed authorizing contracts for carrying the mails between the United States and West Indian and South American ports in American-built steamers, carrying the American flag, at a fixed minimum and maximum price, the amount to be expended being regulated by the annual appropriations. Or the service might be thrown open to competition in the same manner as the Star service. The adoption of such a service by Congress would enable this country to control the profitable commerce with South America and the West Indies, which is now almost monopolized by Great Britain."

The subject of the use of the mails by lottery companies is treated as follows: "By the act of July 12, 1876, (19 Statutes, p. 90,) section 3,894, Revised Statutes, was amended by striking out the word 'illegal,' preceding the word 'lottery,' and it is suggested that sections 3,929 and 4,041 of the Revised Statutes be also amended by striking out the word 'fraudulent' preceding the word 'lottery' in each section, which will make the legislation more harmonious and effective. It would aid the department in the execution of the intent of the law if the provision of section 3,939, requiring the return to the writers of registered letters addressed to such schemes, were in terms extended to include all letters so addressed. Under the sections referred to, orders have been issued to the 10th day of October, 1879, against 117 individuals or companies engaged in fraudulent schemes requiring the return of registered letters to the writers, and the refusal to issue or to pay to such persons or companies any money orders, and directing the return of the sum indicated to the sender on application. But one of these orders has been successfully contested and its revocation demanded and granted. On the 4th day of October, 1879, upon an opinion given by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, an order was issued to Postmasters directing them to refuse to mail or register letters or circulars addressed to lottery companies, or to individuals when addressed to them as agents for such companies. * * * Under this order a large number of letters, addressed to a lottery company, or to a private individual as an agent of such company, were held by the Postmaster at Louisville, Ky., and suits were at once instituted by said agent against the Postmaster, which, under instructions from the Attorney-General of the United States, on my application to him, were defended by the United States District Attorney for that district, and, as representing the department, by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department. The decision has not yet been rendered in the United States Circuit Court, and I will avail myself of that decision, when announced, to communicate further the views of this department upon this subject. * * * Whether an individual may forfeit his right to use the mail for legitimate purposes by voluntarily mingling such correspondence with prohibited matter so that the department must carry both or neither, is a question upon which additional legislation might render the purpose of the statute altogether unquestionable. The carriage by the mail of newspapers containing lottery advertisements, soliciting violations of the postal laws, renders the successful enforcement of the statute now in force still more difficult. The department has caused inquiry to be made by its Special Agents, and although the details are as yet too incomplete to lay before you, they already disclose the fact that the postal service is used to an almost inconceivable extent to foster and sustain these fraudulent schemes."

Judge Key reports that the law providing for a new classification of mail matter and readjusting the rates of postage thereon, which went into effect on the 1st day of May last, has given universal satisfaction. Such reports as have been received from various offices of the service show that it is better understood by the public than the former law; has served very much to diminish complaint against the administration of the different Post Offices throughout the country, and has removed very much of the friction that existed in the service under the old law. Especially is this true in respect to second class matter. He adds: "The difficulties which present themselves under the old law in determining the boundary line between periodical publications of a general character and those which are designed primarily for advertising purposes have been very materially reduced by a simple regulation providing for the entry at the Post Office where mailed of any publication which had been determined to be of the second class, and the printing of a certificate of entry on each copy of the publication issued. This is practically in accordance with the recommendation made by me in my report for 1877, with this exception, that the entry is only made upon the voluntary request of the publisher or publishers. As an indication of the popularity of this regulation, I call attention to the fact that up to the 1st day of November about 2,500 publications have been entered in accordance with the regulations, which is nearly, if not quite, one-third of all those mailed as second class matter, including among the number nearly all the leading publications of the country. I am confident that the remaining ones will all, or nearly all of them, enter, and that when they shall have so entered, the solution of this vexed question will be reached.

"I desire respectfully to call your attention to the fact that there is no United States statute imposing a penalty upon any one for assaulting or molesting a Postmaster in the official discharge of his duties, as in the case of revenue officers, and I earnestly request that Congress be urged to pass such a statute.

Since my last report a decree has been rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Southern District of New-York, upon a suit *brought by Christopher C. Campbell against* Thomas L. James, Postmaster at New-York, *for relief against alleged infringements of* letters patent for an improvement in Post Office postmarking and canceling hand-stamps, granted to Marcus B. Norton on the 14th day of April, 1863, which Post Office postmarking and canceling hand-stamps, it is claimed, have been for more than 10 years, and are now, in general use in all the principal Post Offices of this country. When the suit was instituted against Mr. James the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York was instructed by the Attorney-General to appear and defend the suit. The case was tried upon its merits, and was decided adversely to the defendant. The court held substantially that the patent was a valid one; that the defendant had infringed, and was liable for costs, charges, and damages, and ordered an account to be taken of the profits, gains, and advantages which have in any way been received or made, or which had arisen or accrued on account of the infringements, and also of the damages in addition thereto, if any, which the complainant has sustained by reason of the said infringements. Such accounting is now being taken. * * * Other Postmasters than Mr. James are threatened with suits for like infringements, and there is great danger that they will be subjected to expense unless some satisfactory adjustment shall be made. In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that there is no provision of Federal law to secure certificates of probable cause to United States officers other than Treasury officers, in cases of adverse judgments for acts done in their official capacity. In the present instance, Mr. James, as Postmaster, uses canceling stamps furnished by this department. The court adjudges him to have infringed a patent by such use. The judgment for damages is against him personally. In like cases the property of Treasury officers is protected by law from levy. I submit that similar protection is due to all Government employes when acting in the line of their duty."

The report recommends that the provision of section 17 of the act of March 3, 1878, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General to adopt regulations for the delivery to addresses in the United States of dutiable books, with collection of Customs duties thereon, be extended to embrace all articles of dutiable matter received in the mails from foreign countries. As soon as provision is made for the transmission by mail and delivery to addresses of any article of dutiable mail matter received from abroad, it will be possible for the department to conclude arrangements with other postal administrations for the reciprocal exchange of small objects of merchandise, for which no provision is made in existing postal treaties or arrangements with foreign countries.

The Postmaster-General recommends legislation to enable the department to adopt the general regulation of the Postal Union relative to the payment of a limited indemnity for registered articles lost or destroyed in the postal service.

"The increasing demands of the postal service call *for* a large increase in the appropriation for the payment of clerks in Post Offices. The estimate ($3,650,000) *for* this item is greatly below the actual needs of the service. I have so estimated, however, because I did not desire to increase the growing disparity between the revenues and expenditures of the department. To provide a less sum for the employment of clerks than I have estimated for will cripple the work of Post Offices, and in many instances delay the transmission of the mails."

The free-delivery service is mentioned as having attained great success, very little complaint of the frequency of the service or of the manner of its performance having reached the department of late; but the Postmaster-General remarks that with larger appropriations more frequent deliveries could be secured, and such an improvement, he believes, would meet with universal commendation in the larger cities. A deficiency of about $24,000 is reported in the funds available to pay letter-carriers the increased salaries authorized by the act of last February, and Congress is requested to supply it.

The other recommendations of interest made by the Postmaster-General are, in brief, that Congress should provide for superseding, at the earliest possible date, the mail locks now in use by others of new and improved patterns, for which purpose an estimate of $150,000 is submitted; that the Public Printer be authorized to print a new edition of the codified Postal Laws and Regulations, to be sold to the public at cost, and that authority be given to the department to contract for the publication of the Monthly Postal Guide for a term of five years.

DISCUSSING PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION IN SESSION AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The first annual session of the American Public Health Association was called to order at noon to-day by the President, J. L. Cabell, of Virginia, in the Hall of Representatives of the State Capitol. Over 200 members were on the floor, and the galleries were filled with spectators. Among the members from abroad were Dr. Rutherford, of the State Health Board of Texas; Dr. Johnson, Secretary of the Mississippi Health Board; Dr. Lloyd Howard, of Baltimore; Dr. Albert L. Gihon, Medical Director, United States Navy; Dr. B. F. Gibbs, Medical Inspector, United States Navy; Dr. Elisha Harris, of New-York; Dr. Rodman, of the State Board of Health of Kentucky; E. L. Griffin, of Michigan; Dr. Choppin, of New-Orleans; Dr. Rauch, of Chicago; Eliot C. Clark, of Boston; Dr. Bush, of the State Board of Health of Delaware; Prof. Peozie and Dr. Bartholemew, of Lansing, Mich.; Mortimer Burch, of New-Jersey; Dr. John S. Billings, Col. G. P. Waring, and Dr. Bemis, of New-Orleans. An invitation to visit the public institutions of the city, and the Bellemeade breeding establishment of Gen. Harding was received and accepted. In the afternoon session Col. George A. Waring read a paper on drainage and sewerage in cities, and Dr. Eliot Clarke a paper on the city scavengering of Boston.

In the evening the association was formally welcomed to Tennessee by Gov. Marks. The welcoming address on the part of the city was delivered by Mayor Kercheval, and on the part of the State Medical Society by Dr. E. N. Wight. The annual address of Dr. J. L. Cabell, the President, was an exhaustive review of the sanitary situation of the country, and was listened to with marked attention. Dr. Cabell reviewed at length the appearances of yellow fever in different countries, and the means adopted for its prevention and treatment, devoting full attention to the different commissions that have had it under consideration and the results of their inquiries. He dwelt particularly on the cases of Havana and other notable infected points, and reviewed at length the progress of knowledge of public health and legislation in this country based thereon. He gave in detail the facts in connection with the formation of the National Board of Health; the action of Congress, the changes in the bill, and the provisions of the act as it finally went into effect. Yellow fever and other epidemic diseases were exhaustively treated. Prof. Gamgee's refrigerating process came in for a share of attention, together with other theories in reference to malarial diseases. Among the recommendations was one that the Secretaryship of the association be made permanent and remunerative.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $165,916 72, and from Customs, $608,246 86.

All the candidates for the Ohio Senatorship are now in Washington, namely, ex-Gov. Dennison, ex-Gov. Young, ex-Senator Matthews, Gen. Garfield, and Judge Taft.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that a second class can-buoy, painted with red and black horizontal stripes, has been moored near a sunken wreck (supposed to be that of the steamer Champion) off the coast of New-Jersey. The buoy is moored in 14 fathoms of water, 14 miles east-north-east from the five-fathom bank light vessel.

At to-day's Cabinet meeting additional consideration was given to the choice of topics for the President's annual Message and the character of the recommendations to be made in the forthcoming reports of various heads of departments. Yesterday's decision of the Supreme Court, that the Federal Trade-mark law is unconstitutional, was referred to, and in view of the existence of treaties with several foreign nations under which we have guaranteed trade-mark protection in this country to their subjects, it was agreed that the President should request Congress to enact some law on this subject, which shall be free from the objections of unconstitutionality, but afford protection to foreign trade-marks.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland of the Independent Order of Good Templars took place this morning at Rialto Building. The reports show that there are 40 lodges in the State, with a membership of about 2,500.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES

A YEAR OF GREAT TRANSACTIONS.

REPORT OF TREASURER GILFILLAN—THE GLUT OF SILVER DOLLARS—THE SPECIE RESUMPTION AND REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—United States Treasurer Gilfillan, in submitting his annual report to Secretary Sherman, speaks of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, as "a year characterized by great transactions connected with the refunding of the war loans into 4 per cents, and the resumption of specie payments, after a suspension of 17 years, a year of business which has taxed the industry of the office in all the varied duties devolved upon the Treasurer, as charged with the custody of all public moneys received into the Treasury, and the disbursement thereof upon the warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury and upon the warrants of the Postmaster-General." The aggregate of gold coin and bullion, including standard silver dollars, which, being coined under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, do not appear in the statement prior to that year, is shown to have increased from $61,452,426, in 1876, to $114,464,982, in 1877, to $163,369,444, in 1878, and to $222,807,368, in 1879. *The decrease in the aggregate note assets,* including credits in depository banks on other than loan accounts, is shown to have been gradual, the apparent increase in 1877 being due to the failure of the Army bill to become a law, and the accumulation of funds consequent upon withholding payment to that branch of the service. The note assets ranged as follows in the above-named years: In 1876, $98,419,685 29; in 1877, $107,684,987 64; in 1878, $88,772,800 14, and in 1879, $59,699,080 40. The decrease in the note balance arises from various causes, notably from the receipts for Customs and internal revenue of coin paid out in the purchase of bullion for the coinage of standard silver dollars; from the exchange of notes for gold and the payment of notes for foreign gold received at the Assay Office, New-York; from the purchase of gold bullion with notes and the payment of interest upon the public debt in United States notes, and from the payment of arrears of pensions. The most constant influence in the decrease of the note balance is that which proceeds from the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, thereby depriving the Treasury of an equal amount of note receipts. All the above-mentioned causes of the diminution except this can be controlled by the department. Since resumption, however, the Treasury is deprived by the receipt of coin paid for bullion of a like amount of United States notes, amounting probably to 7 per cent. of the annual revenues. This percentage is greater than the margin between the public receipts and expenditures, and will in time, without the other influences mentioned, render the balance in the Treasury, first, exclusively metallic, and then exclusively silver.

"The arrangement by which the Treasury became, in January, a member of the New-York Clearing-house," the Treasurer says, "has been of incalculable advantage in establishing resumption, and in saving useless handling of money, and may be made to check the depletion of the Treasury of notes by permitting the settlement of balances in coin to the extent that any exigency may demand. But at present the Treasury membership inures to the benefit of the Clearing-house banks, and unless a change in the rules is made, permitting the payment of all or a certain percentage of balances in silver, it may become desirable for the Treasury to withdraw from a relation which renders over $30,000,000 of lawful money in its vaults unavailable for payment at New-York, the point of greatest public disbursement. The decrease of notes in the Treasury continues, and will keep on until the limitation or cessation of the present silver-dollar coinage. The silver bullion on hand has also decreased during the year from $9,634,034 to $4,299,124, on account of the difficulty in making purchases as prescribed in the act of Feb. 28, 1878, at the market rate, which is held by the department to be the equivalent of the London rate."

Mr. Gilfillan says that since the order of the Secretary of the Treasury authorizing the receipt of the United States notes for Customs, which took effect Jan. 1, 1879, there had been received to Sept. 30, 1879, on that account, in legal-tender notes, $92,137,927. A statement of the assets and liabilities of the Government, Oct. 31, 1879, shows the following aggregates: Assets, $274,867,574; liabilities, $123,820,530; amount available for resumption, $151,047,044. Much space is devoted to the refunding operations, the orders issued by the Secretary in connection therewith being embodied in detail. Under the act of Feb. 26, 1879, authorizing the issue in exchange for lawful money of certificates of the denomination of $10, bearing 4 per cent. annual interest, convertible at any time into 4 per cent. bonds, there were sold in the District of Columbia and in the several States and Territories an amount aggregating $40,012,750. The largest sale was by the depository at New-York City, amounting to $3,229,790, and the smallest, $120, at the depository at Springdale, Penn. The largest daily sale was on May 24, amounting to $3,340,850. The amount of these certificates now outstanding is only $2,963,800. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, the aggregate value of the United States notes in circulation was $346,681,016. During the year there were redeemed $64,107,833 worth of United States notes of all denominations. The total coinage of standard silver dollars under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, is $45,206,200, of which amount $32,203,358 is in the Mints and Treasury offices, and $13,002,842 is in circulation, being 28¾ per cent. of the total coinage. Mr. Gilfillan expresses it as *his opinion that the rapid appreciation of silver bids fair to solve the silver problem for this country.* He says there are indications, if the present influences continue, that it may attain nearly its former relations to gold, or at least approach to a parity therewith. *Under the provisions of the act of Dec.* 19, 1878, for the relief of the Manhattan Savings Institution of New-York, duplicates of registered United States bonds alleged to have been stolen from its vaults were issued to the Treasurer in trust for that institution to the amount of $800,000. Subsequently, a less amount being deemed sufficient to protect the United States from loss, portions thereof have been surrendered at various times, leaving $250,000 now on deposit.

Accompanying the report of Treasurer Gilfillan are statements prepared by the Assistant Treasurers of Boston and New-York. At Boston, the receipts are shown to have been $110,005,923, and the disbursements $102,501,116. At New-York, the receipts were $1,089,203,566, and the disbursements $163,410,651. In the course of his statement, Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse says: "From the first of the year the flow of coin into our vaults has been constant, while the redemption of United States notes in gold has been insignificant. For some days past it has been found necessary to decline to pay out notes in exchange for gold, the balance of the notes in hand having become so reduced that our whole stock of them would very soon be exhausted if the exchange was continued. A large amount of gold coin has been paid to the Clearing-house in settlement of balances since Oct. 1. It is received by the banks with very considerable reluctance, and every means is used to get it back again into this office. The figures of the transactions with the Clearing-house show an almost unbroken list of debit balances paid this year, amounting to over $238,000,000, the comparatively insignificant sum of $5,000,000 being all that has been received as credit balances." The transactions with the national banks of New-York on account of refunding of the public debt are shown by Mr. Hillhouse to have involved $2,650,688,160.

BENNETT AND MRS. SMITH.

THEIR CASE BEFORE THE COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 18.—In the Court of Errors and Appeals, the November Term of which was commenced in this city this morning, the case of Jennie E. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, the alleged murderers of Police Officer Smith, of Jersey City, who escaped the gallows by a reversal of the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Hudson County, last July, was taken up. This court, in New-Jersey, is the court of last resort in all causes. The motion was, that the rule made reversing the conviction be changed so as to make it conform to the opinion of the court. Messrs. Gilbert Collins and James Fleming, of Jersey City, appeared for the prisoners, and Attorney-General Stockton and William Y. Johnson for the State. A few days ago a motion was made in the Supreme Court, then in session, to have an order granted providing for a severance of the cases of Mrs. Smith and Bennett, asking that a separate trial be given them. This was opposed by Attorney-General Stockton, and by the suggestion of the Supreme Court the case was carried directly to the Court of Errors and Appeals. Mr. Collins argued that after the Court of Errors had reversed the conviction, it had no power to instruct the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Hudson County to issue a *venire de novo*, or to direct that the prisoners should be retried. He insisted that such a *venire* could not be awarded in a capital case after the reversal of a judgment on a verdict of conviction, for error founded on a bill of exceptions, and that the defendants, having been restored to all their rights which they had lost by the conviction thus set aside, must be discharged. It is unlawful to place them twice in jeopardy of their lives for the same offense, and this would be done if a second trial was ordered after the reversal of the judgment because of exceptions. The Constitution forbade it in express terms. The reversal of the conviction and the stay of execution was made upon such grounds as to be equivalent to an acquittal and a *venire de novo* could not be issued. He concluded by insisting that the defendants could not be tried again, but must be allowed to go free.

Attorney-General Stockton replied for the State, claiming that the court could not amend its rules now, because, being the court of last resort, this was a new term of the court. He insisted that the court had full power, and there were precedents both in this country (the case of John Ware, of Camden, N. J., who had a retrial for the murder of his father and was hanged,) and in England as far back as in the time of Lord Coke, to authorize, after the reversal of judgment, the issuing of a *venire de novo*. The case had not been legally tried, and, as it was a mistake, the defendants, Smith and Bennett, have not been placed in jeopardy. It was strange, he said, if, at the present day, the rule was that two condemned murderers—a woman and her paramour—after killing her husband in a bloody way, with a bludgeon and knife, are to be allowed to go free because of errors made in the charge of a Judge. It is simply preposterous. It is absurd. Attorney-General Stockton spoke at length upon the authorities cited by Mr. Collins, and insisted that the action of the court was in conformity to the law of the State and the Constitution of the United States. He had not concluded his argument when the court adjourned. The State will close its case to-morrow morning, when Mr. Fleming will sum up for the prisoners. The court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity throughout the day.

THE CHAMPION INVESTIGATION.

THE HOME EXAMINATION BEGUN—THE BRITISH INQUIRY HOLDS THE LADY OCTAVIA BLAMELESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 18.—The investigation by the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels at this port, into the collision of the American steamer Champion with the British ship Lady Octavia, was begun to-day.

The inquiry began with the testimony of the *commander of the Champion, Capt. R. W. Lock*wood. This officer detailed the scene at the time of the collision, and the measures he took subsequently to prevent loss of life. He did not know whether or not it was the custom of his mate to take a man from the lookout to set sail. If his mate was in the habit of doing so it was certainly unknown to him. He had not given any positive orders on that subject, but it was an understood thing on the ship. He had been off duty about 10 minutes when the collision occurred, but had not got to sleep. He heard a cry of "Sail ahead!" and when he got on deck he saw the ship approaching, not more than 100 yards away. He saw no light on the ship, and had not time to look for one. He rang the bell to stop his own vessel, but had hardly stopped her headway when the collision occurred. Being asked the question, "Where did you strike the ship?" Capt. Lockwood answered: "We did not strike the ship. The ship struck us just abaft the stem, on the starboard bow, about six or eight feet abaft. That is as near as we can judge, because we had no chance to see. She struck us at an angle of 45 degrees. She went into our ship 20 or 25 feet, within 20 feet of the foremast."

The members of the British Court of Inquiry investigating the collision visited Cramp's ship-yard to-day, and made a personal examination of the injuries to the Lady Octavia's bows. The court then returned and gave a decision, the chief points of which are as follows: That it was readily perceived by the officers in charge of the Lady Octavia that the lights sighted in the distance were the lights of the steamer, and that the Lady Octavia was entitled to the right of way; that she was justified in keeping on her course, sailing about three and a half knots an hour, and that there was no time for the officer in charge of the deck to stop the speed of the ship after it was apparent to him that a collision was inevitable; that the steamer Champion struck the Lady Octavia on the port bow; that it was impossible for the officers of the Lady Octavia to avoid the collision; that their conduct under the circumstances was proper; they are pronounced entirely blameless, and their certificates are returned to them.

THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

RECOMMENDING AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES—NEW OFFICERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—At the annual meeting of the State Bar Association to-day, L. W. Rosendale, of the Executive Committee, reported a membership of 639. R. W. Peckham, Treasurer, reported that there was $3,143 42 on hand at the last report, and $1,515 50 received during the year, from which there was disbursed $1,312 83. John F. Seymour, from the Committee on Grievances, reported in favor of an amendment of the State Constitution increasing the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals to 12, 5 of whom shall be a quorum, and 8 a majority for a decision; to have two courts when necessary, but a full bench twice a year; that the Supreme Court Justices be increased to eight, and that when Judges or Justices are retired after 10 years' service or from ill health, they shall receive a pension of two-thirds salary. He also submitted a draft of a law for the change prepared by Mr. Adams, of Utica, which was received and referred to the committee with power. His report, which also referred to bull-dozing witnesses, compensation of counsel, fees of Sheriffs and clerks, placing juveniles with older criminals in jails, the advertising of foreclosure sales, &c., was accepted. Mr. Mathews gave notice of his intention to move next year to change the time of meeting of the association, and simplifying its constitution.

Elliott F. Shepard reported the following nominations for the year 1880, and they were elected: President—Samuel Hand; Vice-Presidents—First District, S. L. M. Barlow; Second, W. H. Robertson; Third, Robert S. Andrews; Fourth, Platt Potter; Fifth, W. C. Ruger; Sixth, William Rumsey; Seventh, John N. Angel; Eighth, Albert P. Laning; Treasurer—Martin W. Cooke; Corresponding Secretary—*Irving Browne*; Recording Secretary—A. V. De Witt. At the afternoon session the President, Samuel Hand, delivered the annual address. Essays were read by Frederick R. Coudert, of New-York; Albert Stickney, of Richmond; John Reynolds, of Brooklyn; Edwin Countryman, of Albany; N. P. Smith, of Cortland; George T. Spencer, of Corning, and Tracy C. Becker, of Buffalo.

At the banquet to-night in the Kenmore Hotel, the Hon. Samuel Hand presided. About 50 delegates were present. The toasts were responded to as follows: "Our Country," Judge Sturgis, of Cooperstown; "The State of New-York," Attorney-General Schoonmaker; "The Court of Appeals," George F. Danforth; "The Supreme Court," A. P. Laning, of Buffalo; "The Press," Irving Brown, of the *Law Journal*; "The Legal Profession," R. W. Peckham; "Our Client," Gen. Hughes; "The Presidents," the Hon. Samuel Hand. Addresses were also made by St. Clair McKelway, John J. Gilbert, S. W. Rosendale, Matthew Hale, Clifford A. Hand, of New-York; Leonard Kip, Judge Rapallo, William H. Arnold, Frothingham Fish, Mr. Hoskins, of Westchester, and others.

THE LATEST UPRISING IN CUBA.

RECENT REPORTS MORE ASSURING—THE LEADERS IN THE INSURRECTION.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The organ of the Cuban Liberal element, *El Triunfo*, continues to publish articles severely condemning the insurrection, demonstrating the madness of the movement, and expressing fears that it will be made a pretext for reaction. The *Diario*, in answer to *El Triunfo*, says the Liberals need not fear the spectre of reactionary measures.

The latest accounts from the interior of the island are more reassuring. A dispatch from Sagua says the situation is improving, and public spirits have been raised. The principal leaders of the insurrection in the Province of Santa Clara are Serafin Sanchez, an ex-chief, and recently a collector of taxes, who carried away with him $12,000 belonging to the Government; his brother Placido, and Rafael Ricentero. They are all from Sancti Spiritus. The gold speculators in Havana raise the most absurd rumors, but all the indications tend to show that the generality of the Cubans desire peace. There is no panic, and no emigration taking place. The action of the Government is inspiring confidence. A decree has been issued declaring the Province of Santa Clara in a state of war, but leaving to the civil authorities their full functions. Captain-General Blanco consults the Government at Madrid on all steps of importance.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The Cuban Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies have resolved to support the bill for the abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba, in the form in which it was proposed by the Government.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A telegram from Madrid asserts that Gen. Martinez-Campos will resign the Premiership, and will be sent to Cuba, with 15,000 men, to pacify the island. He will have the right to declare a state of siege.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large flouring mill of A. L. Webb & Son, at Calverton, in Baltimore County, Md., was destroyed by fire Monday evening. The loss on the mill and machinery is from $15,000 to $18,000; insured for $15,200, as follows: Mechanics', of Brooklyn, N. Y., $1,000; Farmers', of York, Penn., $3,000; Mutual, of Baltimore County, $6,000; Mutual, of Montgomery County, $3,000, and American, of Baltimore City, $2,200.

The four-story furniture warehouse of B. R. Davis & Brother, with workshop in the rear, and three other large brick buildings, on the north side of the Strand, in Galveston, Texas, were burned last night. Davis & Brother and C. S. Mitchell & Co. are the principal losers. The estimated loss is $150,000, and the insurance about $100,000.

An incendiary fire started at 2 A. M. yesterday in Mrs. H. R. Beard's house, at Andover, Mass., in a room occupied by her two sons, aged 10 and 12 respectively, and, though the fire was soon extinguished, the boys were burned to death.

SALEM, Va., Nov. 18.—By the will of the late Jacob Pensinger, of Roanoke County, Va., admitted to record to-day, Roanoke College, at this place, will receive about $10,000.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 18.—A committee appointed by the miners in the employ of Charles Parrish & Co., had an interview with Mr. Parrish yesterday and demanded an increase of 15 per cent. in wages.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

A DAY'S RECORD OF OFFENSES OF MANY KINDS—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 18.—Two detectives from Newark, N. J., are here with a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey for the arrest of Walter Mitchell, a notorious swindler, who recently deeded a gentleman in Newark named Cox a piece of almost worthless land, situated in Delaware Township, Pike County, Penn., instead of a valuable farm which he had previously been showing. Cox did not discover the fraud until he had paid about $3,000 upon the purchase. He then went before the Grand Jury of Hudson County and obtained an indictment against Mitchell for obtaining money under false pretenses. This being represented to Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, he granted a warrant for Mitchell's arrest. Mitchell, hearing of this, has escaped, but is believed to be secreted near this place. Mitchell is an old offender, and has swindled many New-York persons in a similar manner.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A bold robbery was perpetrated at Gansevoort's Station, on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road, Sunday morning. Dennison Willard, a farmer, lives in the neighborhood. Mrs. Metot, his widowed daughter, lives with him. Her husband recently died in Canada, and she received some money recently—about $500 in bank bills—from the estate. Early Sunday morning burglars entered the house, chloroformed the inmates, and helped themselves to all money and valuable property that they could lay hands on. Nobody in the house heard them while they were committing the robbery. It is believed they were Canadian thieves, and followed the money from its shipping place in Canada to its destination. Two strange young men had been noticed about the place for a few days before the robbery. They have disappeared. The family of Mr. Willard was badly affected by the chloroform, and medical aid was required. Mrs. Metot suffered the most from the drug, but all are now recovering.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Infantine, Ardito, Donato, Checvaro, and Bandiera, the Italians charged with the murder of Joseph P. Frye, were brought into court to-day, and had counsel assigned them. Infantine and Ardito are charged with being principals, and the others are held as accessories before and after the fact. After the assignment of counsel, Monday, Dec. 15, was fixed as the time for trial. All will be tried together, but as it will be necessary to interpret nearly all the evidence, the trial will probably last several days.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—A special dispatch from Milwaukee says that there has been a revolution in feeling in regard to the House of Correction charges. On the stand, a prisoner named Perry confessed that the whole thing was put up among the prisoners to bring about a change of management, so that they would have a better chance for a general escape, now planning. He also acknowledged writing a letter to a fellow-convict telling him what to swear to before the committee, which concluded: "Say that your health is broken up owing to punishment, and give them —— generally." It seems doubtful whether a convict's oath or confession is to be believed.

Contrary to public expectation, the resignation of Clerk Ambrose was accepted this morning, to take effect when his successor shall be appointed. In making the announcement in the Circuit Court this morning, Judge Baxter said: "I would not have concurred in the acceptance if it could in any way obstruct the Government or others in the pending or threatened investigation, or in the prosecution of any civil or criminal proceedings, which such investigation may render necessary. As I understand the law, Ambrose would be equally amenable for wrongful acts after as before the acceptance of his resignation. We have been informed of criminal proceedings instituted against Mr. Ambrose. When tried, one or both of us will be called on to preside. We ought, therefore, to be as far removed from preconceived impressions as practicable." In reference to giving the investigators free access to the books and records for further investigation, Judge Baxter said: "This is not a case for the application of technical law. The facts already developed tend to show that there are others who ought to be exposed. We think we ought to accept all the aid tendered in good faith. Exposure of peculations of officers upon Government without regard to the animus is in the public interest. It is our purpose to insure every necessary facility to any one feeling an interest in the matter for a full and thorough investigation."

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 18.—The outrage at Fort Adams is being investigated by the officers stationed there. Kopp is not expected to recover. He was intoxicated when he was pushed into the cistern by a companion, who will be arrested to-day. The sutler's establishment, where the liquor was purchased, has been closed for the present by order of the officers.

A later dispatch states that Kopp is dead. He will be buried to-morrow. Corp. Nicholson, his alleged murderer, is in the guard-house. No doubt exists as to his guilt. No complaint has yet been made to the United States Commissioner.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 18.—Before the Board of Pardons, this evening, argument was heard for the commutation of the death penalty of Andrew Tracy, of McKean, to imprisonment for life. The board will not announce its decision until to-morrow morning.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—Charles G. Bosse, for 15 years chief book-keeper in the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Bank, of this city, was arrested at Beloit, last night, at the instance of officers of the bank. Bosse was discharged last Saturday, owing to the discovery of irregularities in his books. Experts at once began an examination, which led to the arrest of the late employe. The bank officers state that the examination of the books is not yet completed; hence, the amount of the defalcation, if any, is not positively known. While returning to this city last night, Bosse jumped from the train and endeavored to escape from the officer. The officer followed, and after a long chase recaptured his prisoner. Bosse, who strenuously denies having taken a dollar of the bank's money, has heretofore borne an unblemished reputation, and has no bad habits. His arrest causes great surprise among his acquaintances.

SOMERSET COUNTY FINANCES.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S WORK CRIPPLED BY THE STEALING OF IMPORTANT PAPERS.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 18.—The Committee for the Investigation of the Affairs of Somerset County has discovered that other papers besides the vouchers, and another important book, besides the two ledgers, belonging to the county, have been stolen. It was supposed that only the documents abstracted from the bank by some unknown persons several weeks ago were missing. The discovery of the loss of these additional papers makes the matter more serious, and shows the fear which the old Board has of the result of examination and the means resorted to in order to defeat investigation. The first news of the abstraction reached the committee last Thursday, when the Collector was ordered to produce them for inspection. He said he had just ascertained that they were gone. The missing book is the one in which is kept a record of the notes given by the county for borrowed money, with the dates of the payment of interest on them. The Collector thinks it was loosely placed in the back end of the ledger, and must have been taken with it at the time of the robbery. The other papers just missed were in the possession of A. P. Sutphen, the Clerk of the board. Mr. Sutphen has been sworn on the subject, and says he was handed a statement of the indebtedness of the county each Spring by the Collector, and that he had a package of them covering seven or eight years, in his desk, under lock. He found them gone last Thursday. The committee asked for the annual statements, and they are reported gone. So with the manuscript copies of the Collector's annual reports, which were made out every Spring, one for the printers and one for preservation, they were all in Mr. Sutphen's book-case, and are all missing.

The simple truth is, that whatever books or papers will throw light on the debt of the county, or help supply the place of the missing ledger, have been stolen from the Clerk and Collector, or mysteriously manipulated by interested persons. The citizens of Somerset are getting very indignant over the matter. The committee will continue its work, although these disappearances of valuable papers cripple its progress greatly.

FREIGHT RATES TO THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—General Freight Agent Vining, of the Union Pacific Railway, arrived in this city yesterday, and has since been in conference with Mr. Stubbs, General Freight Agent of the Central Pacific Railway. A revision or modification of freight tariffs is in contemplation, and an exchange of views is likely to lead to important changes in the rates of freight from New-York to San Francisco. After looking the field over and receiving the opinions of merchants, the question of renewing time contracts will be advanced.

THE ODD-FELLOWS OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 18.—The Grand Encampment of Odd-fellows of the State of New-Jersey met to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. G. P.—John R. Saunders, of Newark; M. E. G. H. P. A.—George M. Ashley, of Camden; R. W. G. S. W.—H. B. Reese, of Vineland; R. W. G. S.—Lewis Parker, of Trenton; R. W. G. T.—Oliver Pierce, of Elizabeth; R. W. G. J. W.—W. B. R. Miller, of Hightstown; P. W. G. Rep.—A. V. Crane, of Newark.

LARGE FAILURE IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—Walker Brothers & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, made an assignment this afternoon. Their liabilities are about $200,000; the value of the assets is not given. Solomon Vendig was made Assignee. The principal creditors are merchants of New-York and Philadelphia.

SHOOTING AT GLASS BALLS.

BRADFORD, Penn., Nov. 18.—Capt. Bogardus and James Kerstetter shot a match at glass balls in Wagner's Opera-house this afternoon and evening, for a purse of $300, the former to shoot at 1,000 to the latter's 800, at 15 yards. Bogardus won, breaking 930 balls to Kerstetter's 670.

NOVEMBER DAYS IN LONDON

GLOOMY ASPECTS OF NATURE AND ART.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTUMN SCENERY—HENRY IRVING'S GENIUS FOR PICTURESQUE GLOOM—SHAKESPEARE REVIVALS—THEATRICAL NOTES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Dickens, who never did much in the way of what may be called scenic description, was nevertheless fond of walking about Hampstead Heath. A day or two ago I found there several landscape artists making their last studies of the season. The leaves were falling at their feet. The heather was turning brown. I remember some years ago standing by the well-known fir-trees with Gustave Doré when he made an exquisite "thumb-nail" sketch for the book of "London." It is a matter for national congratulation that the authorities have thoroughly secured this vast interesting tract for the public. Hampstead Heath is now under the "Parks regulations," and has keepers and an inspectors' lodge. Additional shrubs are planted here and there; but the natural wildness of the country is generally maintained. There can now be no more encroachments of speculators and builders. The Heath is dedicated to recreation and to art. To-day the November winds blow wild and free over its waving grass, its brown bracken, and its prickly furze. Norman Shaw, the architect of old English and Gothic revivalism, is dotting the country on what may be called the Hampstead-town side of the heath, with his pretty designs. Fitzjohn's-avenue, leading up from Swiss Cottage to Hampstead, is a street of modern palaces, and the entire district thereabout is growing up into a model town. This daily growth of houses in the London suburbs has been going on all through "the hard times," though in many districts the "residences to let" are out of all proportion to those which are occupied. I don't know whether it may be called a building mania, but the same may be said of new warehouses, offices, and chambers in the City of London. Whole streets have been rebuilt at an enormous cost, and half the places appear to be unoccupied.

As a rule, the end of October finds London trees bare. This year not only are many of them still weighted with verdure, but they have developed genuine Autumn tints. Hyde Park is quite a picture of forest color, and the emerald grass of Regent's Park is a fine contrast to the yellow and brown tints of the trees. A writer in one of the weekly journals gushes over the positive colors of the Autumn foliage up the Thames, and talks of its unrivaled reds and yellows competing with the pigments on the artist's palette. He has not seen the United States nor Canada; he knows nothing of the maple leaf, nor the sumac; he has not been on the Hudson nor the Delaware; he has seen neither the St. Lawrence nor the Susquehanna. Therefore he knows nothing of Fall colors. I fancy it was this same "authority" who objected to the exaggeration in colors of "Leaves in the Fall," or a plaque hung in a recent art exhibition. The artist was an American, and the foliage was a blaze of sunset, brown and red and yellow, tempered by delicate greens and dark lakes, such as you see in every wood and forest, and on the margin of every American river in the Fall. There is one thing about the English tints which he might have dwelt upon. They are more subdued than the American; there are no violent extremes in them; they are softer, and on a small scale harmonize more perfectly. Compared with an American Fall scene, an English wood or forest is like a tender water-color, the other a rich, glowing oil-painting. There is something sadder in an English Autumn landscape than in an American one. Your waving leaves of red and yellow flame out gloriously in the sun, like giant shrubs in flower. Ours are usually drooping heavily with a mist upon them. I shall never forget my first Autumnal journey along the Erie Railway, with its miles of forest trees, literally glowing in the sun. Nor would an American of poetic temperament ever forget his first visit to the Dart, the Derwent, or the Upper Thames on a quiet November day. The American picture of Autumn is splendid where the English is *triste*, gorgeous where the English is sombre, and has a bright hopefulness about it which is lacking in the sort of tender solicitude of the palpable dead fall of the leaf in these moist islands.

IRVING AND HIS ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS.

No rival, past or present, I imagine, ever interpreted melancholy, remorse, and death with such sad, weird reality as Irving does. His *Mortimer*, in "The Iron Chest," is not his least notable creation. They say on this side that Mr. Flockton is going to America to play some of the characters in which Irving has made his great successes, more particularly *Charles I.* But no other artist can give you an idea of Irving's *Charles* any more than they can of his *Mathias*, in "The Bells," his *Eugene Aram*, his *Dubosc*, in the "Lyons Mail," his *Louis XI.*, or his *Richard III.* I observe that Herr Bandmann has been, however, giving New-York an example of Irving's scenic, mechanical, and "business" treatment of *Hamlet*. I do not know whether the Anglo-German tragedian acknowledges the source of his inspiration on his "bill of the play," or whether he pays the London actor-manager for the use of his ideas; but there can be no mistake about Herr Bandmann having fully indorsed Irving's "new departures" in mounting "Hamlet" for New-York. The flattery of imitation has often been insisted on. In this case the London artist should rate highly the compliment Bandmann has paid him, for the Germans tells us that only they understand our great dramatist, and Herr Bandmann, like his friend Barry Sullivan, has for many years been a leading interpreter of Shakespeare in the English provinces. While Bandmann's "Hamlet" "sets" and general mechanical arrangements are evidently founded on the Lyceum version, it is more particularly in the grave-yard scene where he has accepted Mr. Irving's work, and he must be complimented on his discernment; for the Lyceum stage story of *Ophelia's* burial is one of the most impressive scenes on the poetic stage, and certainly the English theatre has never seen a more natural and solemnly picturesque interpretation of perhaps the most touching incidents in Shakespearean romance. Not in all the history of "Hamlet" representations was this scene ever treated before as Irving treated it. This fact is mentioned in Mr. Frank Marshall's preface to the play as Irving arranged it. The church is supposed to be built on the hill above the royal palace, and the procession is seen coming slowly up the ascent just as evening is changing into night. "It was at this time the 'maimed rites' used to be performed over the dead, who

'Did with desperate hand
Fordo' their own life.'

The stars are beginning to shine faintly on the sad group gathered around the grave. *Hamlet* advances out of the friendly darkness which had hitherto aided his concealment, as he exclaims:

'What is he whose grief
Bears such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wandering stars and makes them stand
Like wonder-wounded hearers?'

These words of *Hamlet's* might possibly have been spoken in the day-light; but they furnish a sufficient justification for the innovation here mentioned. Thus far Marshall upon "the innovation." All the critics at the time welcomed the change and were enthusiastic in praise of the "set," with the procession passing at the back of the stage up an elevated path, and descending into the graveyard through a wicket. The acolytes, the cross-bearer, the thurifer dispensing incense and advancing backward, the men-at-arms, the torches, the chant of the priests, the bell tolling, the distant-sounding organ or orchestral accompaniment breaking in now and then. All this has been dwelt upon, and the entire arrangement recognized as one of those Irving-like innovations that stamp this versatile actor as a cultured student and a poet in his art. It is in such developments of his taste and judgment, as well as in his professional earnestness and his thoroughness of purpose, that you may find the key to his unprecedented success in "Hamlet," and his wide popularity as an artist and a manager. He lets neither expense, research, labor, nor trouble of any kind stand in his way. For example, he has closed his theatre for two nights to devote himself to dress rehearsals of "The Merchant of Venice," which is to be produced to-night. He will play *Shylock* for the first time. Ellen Terry is the *Portia*. The first and last time she interpreted the various charms of this most difficult of comedy characters was at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, when the piece was produced in order that Mr. Coghlan might play *Shylock*. She was then beginning to "take the town," and her *Portia* advanced her immensely in popular favor. "The Merchant" is to have quite a unique mounting at the Lyceum. Authorities of all classes have been consulted, and there is every reason to anticipate for all concerned a distinct and unequivocal success. Where everybody is in earnest in such a work, and the chief director is artist as well as manager; where art is the first consideration and money the second, and given the story of *Shylock* for illustration, even ordinary persons might do something worthy with it. But in the present case Irving will find a congenial part in the suffering but malicious Jew, while *Portia*, in the most important scenes of the play, exactly fits the peculiar womanliness of Ellen Terry.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Unlimited Cash," (founded on "Trente Millions de Gladiateur,") by Mr. F. C. Burnand, is not a success at the Gaiety. This is not the English adapter's fault. He has done his best with a difficult subject. Even Burnand cannot always be expected to make bricks without straw. Mr. Mathison had even a more difficult task than Burnand; for whereas the former had to filter filth and turn it into a pure stream, the latter was chiefly concerned with the adaptation of French humor. "Le Droit du Seigneur," which has only in these columns been noted as a French adaptation of "The Custom of the Country," was rejected by several English adaptors as "impossible." Mathison has converted its indecency into harmless pleasantry, and, under the title of "Marigold," the comic opera was produced at the Olympic on Wednesday night, amid genuine manifestations of warm approval. The music is bright and tuneful. Some of the airs are as fresh and catching as those of "Les Cloches de Corneville," and when the dialogue is condensed a little, and one or two superfluous numbers taken out, the new work will be sure to run along with other musical successes into an established popularity. It is said of Mme. Rosavella, the American prima donna who has accompanied Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan to America, that she is delightful in "Pinafore," but not equal to the higher walks of the lyric stage. Gye engaged her, and relegated her from the theatre to the concert-room, where, however, in spite of her pretty face, she did not draw. But her friends say, for some reason or other Mr. Gye did not give her a fair chance, and it is a testimonial to be proud of that Mr. Sullivan indorses both her vocal and histrionic talent. Mr. George Rignold produces his "Henry V." at Drury-Lane to-night. It is his own speculation, and he expects to lose $5,000 by it; but the glory of a short season at old Dury will be a good advertisement for the country. It is quite possible that Rignold's American fame may turn an expected loss into a gain; for it must not be forgotten that we only began to appreciate "Pinafore" when it had made a *furore* in the United States.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS AND CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following decisions were handed down: Flynn et al., Administrators, vs. the Equitable Life Insurance Company; Hurd, Receiver, vs. Kelly.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Jarvis vs. Olmstead.—Ordered that plaintiffs have leave to withdraw their appeal, costs of this appeal to abide the event of the action. Riggs vs. Waydell.—Appeal dismissed, with costs and disbursements. Embury vs. Foster; Bergen vs. Snedicor.—Appeal dismissed, with costs. In the matter of Gelter, to vacate assessment—Order of General Term reversed, and that of the Special Term affirmed, with costs. Boorman vs. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company—Order affirmed with costs. Nicoll vs. Burke—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless plaintiff stipulates to deduct from the judgment the sum of $50, with interest from Aug. 1, 1876; $50, with interest from Nov. 1, 1876; $50, with interest from Feb. 1, 1877, and $50, with interest from May 1, 1877, in which event judgment, as so modified, affirmed without costs of the appeal to either party in this court. Simon vs. Huot—Motion granted on payment by plaintiff to defendant of $10, costs of motion.

The following business was transacted: Bennett vs. Austin—Motion for reargument submitted. No. 96—George W. Nicholas et al., appellants, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondents; argued by Arthur Smith for appellants, William H. Smith for respondents. No. 105—The First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., respondent, vs. Charles A. Dana, appellant; argued by W. O. Bartlett for appellant, Charles C. Emott for respondent. Nos 51 and 56 (two cases)—Peter O. Eisenlord, appellant, vs. Maggie Dillenback et al., Administrators, &c., respondents; argued by J. H. Cook for appellant, N. C. Moak for respondents.

The day calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 19, is as follows: Nos. 110, 21, 47, 13, 94, 105, 106, and 45.

THE PILOTAGE FIGHT.

PILOT CISCO SUMMONED TO ANSWER CHARGES BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS.

John W. Stanton, of pilot-boat No. 12, who offered his services to the Germania on her recent arrival, and was refused, appeared before the Pilot Commissioners yesterday and made a formal complaint against George H. Cisco, of the steam-tug Hercules, who took the Germania in, in violation of the by-laws. Secretary Nash was instructed to summon Mr. Cisco before the board on Tuesday next to answer. The following communication was received from the Jersey City Board of Pilot Commissioners:

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 17, 1879.

D. A. Nash, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots of New-York:

SIR: The board has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 11th inst., inclosing copies of your new by-law, No. 42, and of a letter from your board to the pilots under your jurisdiction recommending a reduction of the rates of pilotage. I am directed to say that the board entirely concurs in the action taken by your board relative to the proposed pilot-tug. No just complaint has been or can be made against the efficiency of the present pilot system of the port of New-York; and we are of the opinion that, until it is felt that that efficiency will be promoted by the general use of the steam pilot boats, it would be a gross injustice to allow a few pilots to employ a steam-boat for the service, and especially is this true when, as at present, the foreign ocean steam-ship companies combine to exclude the majority of the pilots from piloting their vessels, and to confine that service to the few pilots who have been found willing to combine with them against their brethren.

Our by-laws Nos. 24 and 41 will for the present suffice to prevent any such action by the New-Jersey pilots, but should any of them at any time undertake a similar combination, this board may be relied upon to take prompt action against such a scheme. We also concur in the views expressed in your letter to the pilots relative to a reduction of the rates. The general depression of the shipping interests of the country makes it imperatively necessary that all the charges to be borne by that interest should be reduced to the minimum consistent with efficient service. To this necessity the pilotage rates seem to us no exception. A similar recommendation will be made by this board to the pilots under its control. By order of the board, very respectfully,

JAMES PARKER, Secretary.

On complaint of the British Consul, Pilot Daniel Gillespie was tried for running the British ship Fulicka ashore on Oyster Island during a fog on Oct. 7. The board decided that the accident was due to want of care and caution on Gillespie's part. He was suspended during the pleasure of the board, and his pilotage fees were forfeited.

PRICES OF RARE COINS.

THE SALE OF THE ANTHON COLLECTION BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. concluded yesterday afternoon the sale of the Anthon cabinet of coins and medals of the British Empire. The prices obtained for the various objects in the catalogue were remarkably good; in fact, high prices were given for any coin which had merit or rarity. It is quite evident that the taste for numismatics is on the increase, and that our amateurs are well aware of the value of the coins submitted to their notice. The Anglo-Saxon pennies brought from $3 to $2 75 each. The William Rufus silver penny $6 50; an Edward III. gold rose noble, $14 50, which was a very good price; a Richard III. London groat, $5 25; a Henry VII. gold angel, $8 25; a gold crown of the same reign, uncirculated, $6 25; a gold sovereign of Edward VI., an unusually rare piece, brought $25. A very remarkable coin, a double rial of Edward VI., the first dated gold coin, brought $32; a Queen Bess shilling, of rare design, $6 75, while a gold half sovereign, with the Queen in ruff and flowing hair, was sold for $9 25. In the Stuart coins, a James I. gold rose rial, in superb condition, brought $14. The pound of Charles I., (1642,) caused some excitement among the bidders, and was finally knocked down at $35, with the half-pound at $17; the No. 107, Oliver Cromwell's crown, a fine proof, brought $22; a Charles II. medal of the Restoration brought $20; the two-guinea piece (1664) sold for $26 50; a silver medal of the seven Bishops, (1688,) No. 144, $20; a silver medal of the battle of The Hague, (1692,) $12; the coronation medals brought good prices; a George III. and Catharine, (1761,) gold, $30; a Garrick bronze medal sold for $6; a Walter Scott medal, of silver, by Baird, $9 75. In the coins of Scotland, a Henry Darnley and Mary, (1566,) in fine condition, sold for $16 75, and a gold thistle noble of James VI. for $14 50; a Pretender crown, James VIII., (1716,) which would have been circulated if the invasion had been successful, brought $25. In Nova Scotia money, a brass farthing, found by Prof. Anthon, in Halifax some 10 years ago, and unknown to collectors there, brought $10. The handsome figures obtained tend to prove that when a catalogue is honestly made, and the public are satisfied with the authenticity of the pieces, there is no difficulty in disposing of numismatic collections at good prices.

A POLICE CAPTAIN'S TRIAL.

CAPT. WILLIAMS BEFORE THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE JURY SELECTED AND SEVERAL WITNESSES EXAMINED FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The trial of Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for the alleged clubbing of Charles W. Smith, of Brooklyn, at Madison-square, on the occasion of the review of the National Guard by Gov. Robinson, on the 15th ult., was begun in the General Sessions yesterday. The offense charged in the indictment was assault and battery. At the time Capt. Williams was indicted, an indictment for a similar offense was filed against Officer Thomas Fleming, who acknowledged having done the clubbing; but when the case was called yesterday, Capt. Williams demanded a separate trial. After Judge Gildersleeve had taken his seat, Capt. Williams entered the court-room and walking directly to the bar, took a seat. Seated within a few feet of him was Mr. Samuel Whitehurch, Secretary of the Taxpayers' Association, who has achieved some notoriety by appearing as prosecutor against Capt. Williams. The accused officer was soon joined by his counsel, Mr. Elihu Root and ex-United States District Attorney George Bliss. The notoriety given the case in the newspapers had the effect of attracting a large number of spectators, and the court-room during the day was crowded. Assistant District Attorney Rollins had charge of the prosecution. Very little objection was made by counsel for the defense to the jurors called, and in a comparatively short time the following were accepted on both sides: James McPyke, liquors, No. 35 Clinton-place, (foreman;) Charles L. Schussler, grocer, No. 210 Third-avenue; Henry Gerken, grocer, No. 109 Prince-street; Rudolph Pehlemann, insurance, No. 31 West Washington-square; Frank N. Reynolds, contractor, No. 221 East Seventy-eighth-street; Anthony F. Mahrenholz, boots, No. 525 Broadway; Solomon Stark, dry-goods, No. 11 Avenue C; Frank H. Bean, ice, No. 245 West Eighteenth-street; Gustavus W. Rokohl, cigars, No. 183 Water-street; John M. Goldberg, gentleman, No. 175 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street; William L. Downs, machinery, No. 956 Third-avenue; and Jacob Schloeder, cigars, No. 146 Second-avenue. The first witness called by the prosecution was Mr. Samuel Whitehurch, the complainant, whose testimony did not vary materially from that already given by that gentleman before the Police Commissioners. He said that he was standing among a number of other spectators, who were awaiting the passage of the National Guard, on the west side of Madison-square, above Twenty-fourth-street; three lines of people were standing in front of him when he heard somebody say "Stand back;" the people moved backward, and witness retreated until he had reached the grass of the Park; Capt. Williams came along club in hand, and witness saw him spring toward a young man whom he subsequently knew to be Charles W. Smith. the Captain's club struck Smith somewhere in the neighborhood of the collar-bone; just then Officer Fleming came rushing up, and, pushing himself between Capt. Williams and Smith, struck the latter a severe blow on the head, felling him to the ground; witness cried out "Shame, shame on such brutality," and the crowd, joining in the cry, shouted, "shoot him," [Fleming.] Smith was subsequently taken to the hospital in an ambulance.

Mr. Bliss then took the witness in hand and cross-examined him, but failed to shake his direct testimony as to the alleged assault. Mr. Whitehurch said that, being slightly deaf, he had not heard Capt. Williams say anything during the progress of the assault. Common rumor had given the officers of the Twenty-ninth Precinct a reputation for brutality, and when he saw Capt. Williams approaching he got out of the way. He admitted having a prejudice against the officers of that precinct, notwithstanding his knowledge that some of them were as efficient men as could be found in the department; he did not actually see Capt. Williams strike a blow, but was positive that he saw the point of his club rest on Smith's collar-bone; he was a lawyer, he said, practicing regularly, at No. 340 Third-avenue; he had been farming on Staten Island for about six months previous to coming to Third-avenue, and before that he had been a practicing attorney in three different firms; in 1864 he first went into the law business, and besides his legal practice, he had for some eight or ten years been engaged in the insurance business. In answer to Mr. Bliss's question as to why he had taken an active part in obtaining testimony against Capt. Williams, the witness replied: "I deemed it my duty to my country and my God."

"Well," continued Mr. Bliss, "you have paid some money for getting up your alleged facts in this case?" "I have," replied the witness. "And," continued Mr. Bliss, "you received a letter offering you $100?" "That was for the civil case," replied Mr. Whitehurch, evasively. "But you did not get it?" queried Mr. Bliss. "I did not," replied the witness. The witness repeated that that transaction related to the civil suit, and Mr. Bliss changed the point of his attack.

"Now, Sir," asked counsel, "when you were in the insurance business did you receive a check from Mr. Betts to pay a policy of insurance, and did you not appropriate it to your own use?" "My partner had robbed me," the witness replied, "and the matter having been satisfactorily disposed of, Mr. Betts said it was all right."

"Was not that money used to pay the taxes on your own house?" counsel asked. "Yes," replied the witness, "but there was nothing wrong about that, as my own partner had robbed me."

"Well," continued Mr. Bliss, "you deemed it your duty to your country and your God to appropriate that money. You did not think that was embezzlement, did you?" "No, Sir," replied the witness, "I did not." Mr. Whitehurch denied that he had ever been arrested, admitting, however, that a judgment had been obtained against him, and that he had allowed it to go by default.

John A. Bagley, the next witness, testified that he was a City Surveyor, and had prepared the plan [produced] of the scene of the alleged clubbing. A youth named Charles V. De Forrest, of No. 97 Lewis-street, a clerk at No. 61 South-street, testified that he was standing opposite the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on the day of the review; saw Capt. Williams getting the crowd back and push Smith with his club; Smith said, "What are you doing? ain't I getting back?" Capt. Williams then struck Smith somewhere on the side, [illustrating with a club,] but witness did not see the Captain raise his hand; immediately afterward Officer Fleming rushed in and struck Smith a blow on the head with his club; witness could not see with what part of the club, or with what amount of force, the blow on the side by Capt. Williams had been given Smith. In cross-examination by Mr. Bliss, witness explained his connection with the prosecution by stating that he had given his name to a gentleman at Madison-square after Smith was clubbed; Capt. Williams "prodded" with his club to push the people back, but the crowd would not give way, and evinced a disposition to crush forward; there was a vacant space between witness and Smith, into which the latter could have stepped, had he so wished; could not tell why Smith did not occupy this vacant space.

Thomas P. Donlon, of No. 213 East Twenty-eighth street, formerly a workman at Cornell's iron foundry, testified that he was standing between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, waiting to see the troops pass; Lawyer Hurry was the man who first took action in the case, and he subsequently asked Mr. Whitchurch to carry it through; saw Mr. Whitchurch and Mr. Woods and Smith.

Mr. Rollins—Well, then, I presume you saw Capt. Williams, too? Witness, (emphasizing his words)—Oh, yes, I saw Capt. Williams, and Officer Fleming, too; Capt. Williams was at the head of a squad of Police clearing the streets for the approaching Militiamen; Officer Fleming was playing with a child, and did not appear very ferocious then; [laughter;] after the Governor's arrival at the reviewing-stand somebody said, "Cheese it, here comes Capt. Williams;" [laughter;] the Captain pushed the crowd back toward the park, but they did not seem to get back fast enough; Smith seemed to be getting back as well as the crowd behind would permit him, when Capt. Williams pushed him back by placing the club against his breast; the Captain then swung his club a little and struck Smith on the left side; at this juncture Officer Fleming rushed in and struck Smith on the head with his club; Smith staggered and fell in convulsions, and the people shouted, "Shame, shame; what brutality;" a citizen remonstrated with Fleming, and the latter raised his club to him, but dropped it when the citizen threatened to shoot him; a policeman then brought water for the wounded man, and shortly afterward the latter was placed in an ambulance and taken to the hospital.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Bliss. He described the position in which he stood at the time of the alleged assault, and said he was positive that he had seen Capt. Williams "prod" Smith in the chest, and subsequently strike him on the side. He admitted having visited Smith in Brooklyn after the assault, at the request of Mr. Whitehurch, and served him with a subpœna to attend before the Grand Jury; saw Smith subsequently in New-York, but could not tell whether it was at Police Head-quarters or in the Grand Jury room. Mr. Bliss questioned the witness at great length on this point, and the answers were unsatisfactory. As court was about to adjourn, Mr. Bliss asked that, in view of his contradictory statements, Donlon be committed. Assistant District Attorney Rollins objected, and Judge Gildersleeve denied the request, giving it as his opinion that the witness would be in attendance when needed. "Oh!" exclaimed Donlon, as he left the witness-stand, "I'll be on hand, you bet. You need not fear." The court then adjourned.

SHOT FOR A BURGLAR.

A MILKMAN IN A POLICEMAN'S ROOM EARLY IN THE MORNING.

The trial of Policeman Charles O. Dooley, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for shooting James Warren on the 17th of last September, was begun yesterday, before Justice Kilbreth, in the Harlem Police Court. Warren is a milkman, and he had been in the habit of serving Dooley's family, who lived at No. 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, with milk. Dooley went home early on the morning of the shooting, and finding Warren in his wife's room, shot him, as he claims, under the impression that he was a burglar. Warren was taken to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital, and while there, and under the impression that he was going to die, he made a statement to the Coroner, in which he said that he had had improper relations with Mrs. Dooley. Afterward, when he found he was likely to recover, he contradicted that statement, and said he never should have made it if he had not been under the influence of morphine. In his testimony in court yesterday he told the circumstances of the shooting substantially as heretofore published, and said that he went into the room to leave the milk, as the can had not been left in the hallway to receive it, as usual. He also denied any improper relations with Mrs. Dooley, and claimed that he did not remain in the room any longer than was necessary to deliver the milk, which was about three minutes. Dooley was also sworn, but his testimony did not vary materially from his former statements. He claimed that he shot Warren under the impression that he was a burglar, and denied that he had any suspicion of improper relations between his wife and Warren. He said he would as soon suspect an angel as his wife. The examination will be continued next Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

A RAINY DAY FOR THE AUTUMN RECEPTION—VALUABLE ADDITIONS TO THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The drizzle of the raw November rain which set in yesterday morning somewhat dampened the ardor for science in fashionable circles, and the attendance at the Autumn reception of the Museum of Natural History, yesterday afternoon, for which no less than 3,000 tickets had been issued, was slim indeed. Possibly a dozen ladies were present, and among the distinguished persons whose carriages lingered for an hour or two near the entrance were Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. William Haines, Messrs. Howard Potter, Robert Colgate, Adrian Iselin, J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph H. Choate, Percy R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Constable, William E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph W. Drexel, Frederick W. Stevens, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss, Oliver Harriman, C. Vanderbilt, Dr. T. M. Coon, and Prof. Julian, of Columbia College. A few straggling parties of young people dropped in as the afternoon wore away, but, on the whole, the gray-coated ushers were not kept very busy, and the smiling Professors, who act as *cicerone*, lounged picturesquely against the pillars, catalogues in hand, and waited for somebody to solicit their services.

Some recent additions to the catalogue merit a brief notice. Of these, William Bradford's Arctic painting, the "Polaris in Thank God Harbor," which was on exhibition here some years ago, has been given an advantageous light at the south end of the gallery. On the same floor, along the eastern wall, protected by railing and case, is ranged a valuable collection of Indian implements, deposited by Mr. A. C. Williams, and half-presented by Mr. Peter C. Cornell. The collection embraces some rare pieces, and as such studies are just now fashionable, forms an attractive addition to the museum. A case marked "M." on the gallery floor, contains the Perkins collection, of which one-fourth has become the property of the museum, and as the visitor lingers on the gallery stairway, uncertain whether to proceed, his eye alights upon a magnificent ethnological map of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, prepared by Dr. Blaxmore, with the assistance of Dr. Holder.

Two valuable contributions have also been made to the treasures of the Geological Hall. One of these is a cast of the left femur of a fossil reptilian, presented by Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College. It is contained in Case O, being No. 11 of the rare relics of paleontology grouped within that receptacle. Case R in the same hall has been embellished by a fine relief map of the high plateaus of Utah, presented by Prof. J. W. Powell.

The latter completes the list of things absolutely new, but the collection of rare Central and South American birds, embracing the results of the labors of Verreaux and Maximilian, should not be passed without a glance. Some of the specimens, including tufted, festive, and frilled coquettes, sun angels, star-frontlets, star-throats, and flame-bearers, (particularly an example of the *Atthis heloisa*,) are scarcely larger than our Northern butterflies, and scarcely less brilliant and varied in their coloring. A beautiful preparation of the skeleton of the *Lesbia forficata*, smaller than our smallest humming-birds and yet perfect in every detail, should furnish a lesson to American anatomists. It was made in Paris.

AN OLD CLAIM SETTLED.

THE BONDSMEN OF AN EX-ARMY PAYMASTER LIQUIDATE A JUDGMENT.

The bondsmen of Samuel C. Staples, an alleged defaulting Paymaster in the United States Army, who is now dead, paid yesterday to the Government the sum of $8,000 on a judgment obtained against them, thus terminating a litigation connected with one phase of a famous defalcation. About 10 years ago Staples's accounts were found to be overdrawn and improperly accounted for, but before any definite results in the inquiry instituted were reached Mr. Staples died. The investigation subsequently showed that nearly all the items in his accounts which were disallowed by the Treasury Department were amounts which had been charged against Staples's accounts by James S. Hodge, another Paymaster. Hodge's accounts were shown to be fraudulent to the extent of about $358,000, and he was arrested, tried, convicted, and served a term of imprisonment for his crimes. It is claimed that the greater part of this money was lost by Hodge in stock speculations, and there is a suit now pending, brought by the Government, to recover the money from Polhemus & Jackson, brokers, through whom it is alleged his operations in stocks were conducted. It has always been claimed by Staples's friends that he was not a defaulter, and that the items charged and disallowed in his accounts were amounts which Hodge claimed to have paid Staples, but which were, in fact, never paid, but merely used by Hodge to make up his false credit balances. Staples's bondsmen were George W. Quintard, of New-York, and James H. Hoyt, of Stamford, Conn. The Government obtained judgment against them and they appealed to the United States Supreme Court, but failed to perfect their appeal, and the writ of error was dismissed and the case remanded back to the Circuit Court. The defendants, however, failed to avail themselves of the privilege of perfecting the record on the appeal and an execution being issued against them on the original judgment they satisfied the claim, and thus closed the controversy.

JOHN JANTZEN'S WILL.

The second hearing in the trial of the will of John Jantzen, deceased, a wealthy butcher of this City, was had yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. The testator and his brother Joseph made mutual wills some years ago, each devising all his property to the other. The present will is contested by two sisters, Miss Victorine Jantzen and Mrs. Madeleine Lutter. Miss Jantzen yesterday testified that in 1868 she was promised $2,000 by the brothers for going to Europe with their aged father, who wished to die at his birth-place in Lorraine, in addition to which they were to bear all expenses; that they failed to supply all their needs, and have never paid the $2,000; that while at Biche the town was bombarded by the Germans during the Franco-German war, and her father was wounded in the thigh by a piece of shell, and the house was damaged also; that for these injuries the town paid them a small indemnity, and this money was also used in their maintenance. An effort was made by the testimony of this and other witnesses to show that undue influence was exerted on the testator against the witness, Miss Jantzen, but the Surrogate, at the close of the testimony, expressed the opinion that none had yet been shown.

UNDERTAKERS' GRIEVANCES.

Five undertakers, doing business in Spring-street and Sixth-avenue, appeared before the Board of Health, at the meeting yesterday, to complain of certain alleged grievances under which they claim to have labored for several years, and which they also claim interferes with the prompt transaction of their business. They complained that there were no accommodations for undertakers at the permit office of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. If an undertaker desires to make any corrections on a death certificate he has to stand up to do it. The main grievance, however, arises from the practice of the Bureau of Vital Statistics to hold the undertaker responsible for the statistical information required by the Board of Health to be given on the death certificate. The undertakers, after having had a full opportunity to state their grievances, were informed that the Board of Health would give the matter careful consideration, and if any plan suggested itself whereby the evils complained of could be remedied it would be adopted.

THE ALBION SOCIETY.

The sixth annual meeting of the Albion Society was held Monday evening at No. 295 Bowery. About 60 members were present, and Mr. Edward Driver, the President of the society, occupied the chair. The Secretary reported that the receipts for the past year had been $967 82 and the expenditures $602 43, leaving a balance in the treasury of $365 39. During the past year 29 new members have been added to the society, making the present membership 122. Three members died during the past year—Mr. Price, Mrs. Howlett, and Mrs. Blacker. The friends of each of these received the regular funeral grant, $200, in addition to which voluntary aid to the amount of $270 has been granted persons not members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: First Vice-President—J. W. C. Dall; Second Vice-President—George Edgar; Treasurer—John Coup; Financial Secretary—Thomas S. Griffiths; Librarian—William Stokes; Trustees—Edgar Arthard, R. Tindall, and R. Weeks. The election of President and Corresponding and Recording Secretaries was postponed one month.

FUNERAL OF A VETERAN.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The funeral of Col. John F. Von Werder took place at 10 o'clock this morning from the Aged Men's Home. The services were attended by the inmates of the Home and a few acquaintances of the old veteran. The Rev. Dr. Deekman, of the German Baptist Church, conducted the services, and addressed the gathering of aged men in the German and English languages. A delegation of the German Society of Maryland attended the funeral. The body was interred in the Aged Men's lot in Greenmount Cemetery.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 37½c. Rosin quiet; Strained, $1 35; good Strained, $1 40. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 25; Yellow Dip, $2 25. Tar steady at $1 10. Corn quiet; [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	16	Hops, bales	194
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	433	Istle, bales	290
Beans, bbls.	588	Leather, sides	7,712
Bees-wax, pkgs.	6	Moss, bales	128
Cotton, bales	12,440	Molasses, bbls.	2,170
Cot'n-seed cake, bgs.	1,050	Spirits Turp., bbls.	200
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	581	Rosin, bbls.	3,657
Eggs, pkgs.	869	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,762
Flour, bbls.	29,570	Pecans, pkgs.	336
Corn-meal, bbls.	825	Pork, pkgs.	2,750
Wheat, bushels	194,950	Beef, pkgs.	695
Corn, bushels	92,300	Cut-meats, pkgs.	9,911
Oats, bushels	66,049	Lard, tcs.	3,124
Rye, bushels	10,300	Lard, kegs	1,400
Malt, bushels	1,486	Butter, pkgs.	4,524
Barley, bushels	63,050	Cheese, pkgs.	6,434
Peas, bushels	9,452	Rice, tcs.	362
Oat-meal, bbls.	135	Rice-chaff, bags	87
Oat-meal, bags	1,271	Sugar, hhds.	354
Flax-seed, bags	1,000	Starch, pkgs.	502
Grease, pkgs.	50	Stearine, pkgs.	100
Grass-seed, bags	2,193	Tallow, pkgs.	591
Hemp, bales	9	Tobacco, hhds.	190
Hides, No.	449	Whisky, bbls.	1,243
Hides, bales	708	Wool, bales	52

ASHES—Pots have been in light demand at $4 25@$4 37½, and Pearls at $6@$7 ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—A moderate call noted for Yellow at 22½c.@23½c.

BRICKS—A good demand prevails for the leading kinds at firmer prices.

COAL—Has been of readier sale at stronger and buoyant prices.

COFFEE—Dull; quoted as before.

COTTON—An active business has been reported in the option line, at a further rise of about 23 points. Dealings in early deliveries have been light, with prices quoted essentially unchanged....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 647 bales, including 647 bales to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 11 15-16c.@12 1-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Middling at 12½c.@12⅝c.; Fair at 14c.@14¼c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 129,900 bales, with 60,100 bales at the calls, basis of Middling....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1879, 1,796,730 bales, against 1,445,314 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 34,507 bales; to the Continent, 12,521 bales; to France, 3,723 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 583,578 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 36,578 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
November	3,300	12.15@12.46
December	16,900	12.18@12.49
January	31,500	12.27@12.67
February	28,300	12.31@12.74
March	29,000	12.65@12.90
April	11,400	12.81@13.05
May	5,800	12.96@13.16
June	6,200	13.08@13.28
July	900	13.18@13.34

Transferable orders issued at 12.50.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
November	12.21@12.23	12.48@12.49
December	12.22@12.24	12.48@12.49
January	12.33@	12.58@12.59
February	12.49@	12.73@12.74
March	12.65@12.66	12.88@12.89
April	12.78@12.79	13.01@13.03
May	12.91@12.93	13.14@13.16
June	13.02@13.04	13.25@13.27
July	13.10@13.13	13.34@13.37

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

November	11.99	April	12.52
December	12.01	May	12.61
January	12.15	June	12.70
February	12.32	July	12.91
March	12.48		

EARTHENWARE—Has been held quite confidently, on a comparatively free call for supplies.

FERTILIZERS—Have been more sought after since our last, within the previous range.

FISH—A fair inquiry has been noted at somewhat steadier prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, even on home trade account, and has been quoted generally heavy and irregular, in instances showing a decline of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,850 bbls. of all grades, (in part for forward delivery.)....Included in the reported sales were 1,150 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 30@$5 65, mainly at $5 40@$5 60, (inferior, from dock, as low as $5 30@$5 35;) 900 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 35@$6 75 for ordinary to fancy, mainly at $6 50@$6 65; and South American brands at $6 50@$7, and ordinary to choice English brands at $5 40@$5 55; equal to 2,300 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, these at $5 35@$6 90, mainly at $5 60@$6 50; 1,800 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $6 15@$7 65 for poor to very fancy, mostly at $6 50@$7 15;) 600 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 75@$8 50, the latter for fancy; 4,700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 35@$8, mostly at $6 15@$7 25; 550 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 75@$8 75, the latter for very fancy, mainly at $7@$8;) equal to 1,100 bbls. Superfine, these chiefly at $4 30@$5 20 for inferior to choice Spring, and $4 90@$5 35 for ordinary to very fancy Winter Wheat; 1,050 bbls. No. 2, these at $4 10@$4 60 for poor to very choice Spring, and $4 35@$4 75 for Winter, the latter for fancy Michigan, and unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 35@$5 75, mostly Extras at $4 60@$5 35....Southern Flour in less request at rather easier and irregular prices....Sales reported of 850 bbls. at $5 35@$7 75, chiefly at $6 25@$7 50 for Extras, part for export....Rye Flour in active within our previous range; 300 bbls. sold, chiefly Superfine State, at $5@$5 50 for ordinary to choice.... Corn-meal dull at unchanged quotations; Yellow Western quoted at $2 75@$3 25, 125 bbls. fancy went at $3 25; White Western at $2 85@$3 10; Brandywine at $3 35@$3 40....Corn-meal, in bags, in moderate demand; quoted at $1 10@$1 48, as to quality....Buckwheat Flour lightly dealt in; quoted at from $2 30@$2 70 for ordinary to fancy, selling mostly at $2 40@$2 60....Buckwheat without important inquiry; quoted at 60c. asked and 58c. as the best bid, to arrive.

FRUITS—The movements in most kinds have been to a fair aggregate, but at irregular and somewhat easier prices....Sales reported of 4,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 20; 500 half-bxs. do. at $1 25; 1,000 quarter-bxs. do. at 65c.; 3,000 bxs. London Layers at $2 65@$2 70; 500 half-bxs. do. at $1 35; 1,000 quarter-bxs. do. at 75c.; 4,000 bxs. loose Muscatel at $2 25@$2 27½; 5,000 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 7½c.@8c.; 225 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for old, and 9½c.@10c. for new; 1,200 bbls. Currants at 5¾c.@5⅞c.

GRAIN—Under more liberal and urgent offerings and unfavorable reports from the West and by cable, Wheat values have been further depressed to-day, in the instance of Winter grades about 2½c.@3½c., and of Spring about 2c.@3c. a bushel under the latest quotations of yesterday, on a fairly active movement, mostly in Winter grades and on speculative account, closing throughout heavily.... Export call again spiritless....Sales have been reported to-day of 1,107,000 bushels, (of which 259,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 32,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 41@$1 42½, chiefly at $1 41½@$1 42, closing at $1 41, (against $1 43 yesterday;) 56,000 bushels do. November options, at $1 40@$1 43½, closing at $1 40, (against $1 43 yesterday;) 48,000 bushels do. December options, at $1 41½@$1 44, closing at $1 41½, (against $1 44¼ yesterday;) 56,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 45@$1 48½ ⅌ bushel, and $2 45@$2 45¼ ⅌ 100 lb., closing at $1 45½ ⅌ bushel, (against $1 48 yesterday;) 1,600 bushels No. 2 White at $1 37, (against $1 39 yesterday;) 14,600 bushels ungraded White at $1 37@$1 41; 800 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 42@$1 43; 55,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 40¼@$1 42½, closing at $1 40½ bid, and $1 41 asked, (against $1 42 yesterday;) 88,000 bushels do. November options, at $1 40½@$1 42¼, closing at $1 40½ bid, (against $1 43 yesterday;) 376,000 bushels do. December options, at $1 43¼@$1 44¾, closing at $1 42½ bid, (against $1 45¼ yesterday;) 168,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 45¾@$1 47½, closing at $1 45¾, (32,000 bushels on the cental basis at $1 44¾@$1 46 ⅌ 100 lb.,) (against $1 48½ yesterday;) 800 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 33; 39,000 bushels do. ungraded Red, at $1 30@$1 42; 400 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 37, (against $1 39 yesterday;) 1,600 bushels No. 1 Amber at $1 41½@$1 43; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 41@$1 41½, mainly at $1 41, (against $1 42½ yesterday;) 23,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 34@$1 42½, (a boat-load of choice at $1 42, and a car-load of fancy at $1 42½;) 800 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 31, (against $1 34 yesterday,) with No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 32@$1 34; 8,000 bushels do. November options, at $1 32, (against $1 33½ yesterday;) 32,000 bushels do. December options, at $1 34½@$1 35, closing at $1 33½ bid and $1 35 asked, (against $1 36 asked last evening;) 9,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, early delivery, reported at $1 33; 8,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, November options, at $1 33½, (against $1 35 yesterday;) 8,000 bushels do. December options, at $1 35, (against $1 36½ yesterday;) 54,000 bushels New-York No. 3 Spring at $1 26@$1 30, (six boat-loads prime reported at $1 28@$1 29;) 27,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 12@$1 30, (about 10,000 bushels choice Duluth at about $1 33.)....Corn has been offered with more urgency, and has declined sharply, generally about 1c.@1½c. a bushel, closing weak, on a comparatively moderate business, for prompt and forward delivery, options showing little life....Sales have been reported of 229,000 bushels, (of which 103,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 early delivery, about 84,000 bushels, at 59½c.@60c. afloat, mainly at 59¾c., closing at 59½c.@59¾c.; do. November, 24,000 bushels, at 59½c., closing at 59½c. bid; do. December, 88,000 bushels, at 60½c.@60¾c., closing at 60⅜c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 57¾c.@58c., closing at 57⅞c.; do. December options, 8,000 bushels, at 57¾c., closing at 56¾c. bid, and 57½c. asked; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 59c.@60c.; New-York No. 3 at 56½c.@56¾c.; new Yellow Southern, 8,300 bushels, at 58c.; Round Yellow at 64c.; No. 1 White at 67c....A moderate inquiry has been reported for Rye, which has been held firmly; 4,000 bushels prime State sold at 90c., and 1,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 86c.@87½c., the latter rate delivered....Barley very quiet to-day, with values again quoted weak and irregular....A light call noted for Barley-malt, prices of which, however, varied little; 5,500 bushels Canada sold on private terms....Canada Peas without movement, and altogether nominal in price....An active business been reported in Oats, but at a reduction of about ½c. a bushel, under freer offerings, and influenced in part by the serious depression in Corn....Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 4,500 bushels, at 47c.; New-York No. 2 White, 21,000 bushels, at 46½c.@46¾c., chiefly at 46¾c.; New-York No. 3 White, 4,900 bushels, at 45½c., closing, with further offerings, at this price; New-York No. 1 quoted at 46c. asked; New-York, No. 2, 44,000 bushels, at 45½c.@46c., closing at 45¼c.; do. January option, 10,000 bushels, at 46¾c.; New-York No. 3, 4,900 bushels, at 45c.; Rejected quoted at 42c.@43c.; White Western, ungraded, 7,700 bushels, at 45c.@49½c., as to quality, the latter for fancy; Mixed do. 6,300 bushels, at 44c.@47½c.; White State, 2,800 bushels, at 46c.@49½c.; Mixed State, 700 bushels, at 47½c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 45½c....Hay and Straw and Feed in demand; wanted at former prices. ....Of Clover-seed, further sales reported of about 950 bags fair ordinary to very choice, in lots, at 8¾c.@9¾c. (fancy held higher,) mostly strictly prime to choice 9c.@9¼c. Other Seeds neglected and unsettled.

GUNNY BAGGING—Domestic in demand at from 9½c.@11½c. Sales, 1,000 rolls on private terms.... Other kinds wholly nominal.

HARDWARE—The movement has been to a liberal aggregate for this period of the year on a generally firm basis as to prices.

HEMP—Firmer and in demand. Of Manila Hemp, 6,000 bales sold at 9c.@9½c., and of Jute Butts, 1,000 bales at 3c.@3⅛c.

HIDES—Generally firm, and in fairly active demand.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The demand has been good at generally stronger figures....Eastern Spruce Lumber, $12@$16; White Pine, $14@$31; Yellow do., $18@$24; Eastern Laths at $1 50@$1 75; Lime, 60c.@70c. for common.

METALS—A generally dull market noted in this line at about former figures. Of old Iron Rails, 5,000 tons, to arrive, sold at $31.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate on the basis of previous quotations.

NAILS—Held firmly, on, however, a tamer movement at $3 60@$3 75 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $5 10@$6 10 for Clinch, ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in limited request, with strained to good Strained quoted at $1 60@$1 62½, and other grades at proportionate rates....Tar has been very quiet; quoted at $2 25@$2 37½....City Pitch at $2....Spirits of Turpentine in more request; merchantable quoted at 38c., and 150 bbls. sold at 38c.

OILS—The inquiry for the leading kinds has been fairly active, and the advantage as to prices has been in favor of holders, on comparatively moderate offerings. ....At New-Bedford sales were made of 2,000 bbls. Crude Sperm for export, 1,000 bbls. Crude Whale for manufacturing on private terms. And at New-London 125 bbls. Elephant sold to manufacturers in New-Bedford, also on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been offered with unusual reserve and quoted stronger, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted; quoted here at 8⅛c. bid, and much higher prices asked....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11c.@12½c. for Standards to fancy brands....Crude at 7c.@8c., in shipping order, here, and 4c. in bulk....Naphtha at 6c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 8⅛c. bid....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 8⅛c. bid....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of United Certificates to the extent of 185,000 bbls. here and 451,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 13¾@$1 19¾, closing at $1 18⅝ bid, and $1 18⅞ asked.

PROVISIONS—Business in the line of Hog products has shown a moderate degree of animation, but at lower prices....Mess Pork has been in good request for prompt delivery; quoted at $11@$11 10 for ordinary brands; sales of 475 bbls. at $11@$11 10....And in the option line, a fair inquiry has been reported for Mess, leaving off at $10 90@$11 for November; $11 for December, and $11 10 for seller's option, old or new, for January, $12 40 for new, for do.; $12 45 for February.... Sales of 750 bbls. Mess, for December, at $11; 1,750 bbls. new for January, $12 40@$12 50, and 1,500 bbls. new, for February, at $12 45....Dressed Hogs moderately active, with City quoted at 5⅛c.@5⅜c., and Pigs at 5⅝c....Cut-meats have been quoted steady and in fair demand; Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Pickled Hams at 8c.@9c.; Pickled Bellies, 10-lb. average, at 7⅛c.@7⅜c. Sale of 5,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 10-lb. average, at 7⅛c....Bacon moderately sought after, with Long Clear quoted at $6 25; Short Clear at $6 50....Western Steam Lard has been less freely dealt in for early delivery, and quoted easier....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 1,825 tcs. at $7 32½@$7 35, for spot, and $7 25 to arrive, closing at $7 30....And for forward delivery, Western Steam Lard has been moderately active but lower, quoted at close for December, $7 30½; seller's option, year, at $7 30; January, $7 40; February at $7 47½; March, $7 57½; April, at $7 70....Sales reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,000 tcs. December, at $7 32½@$7 40; 4,500 tcs. January, at $7 40@$7 50; 2,750 tcs. February, at $7 47½@$7 55; 1,000 tcs. April at $7 75@$7 77½....City Steam Lard in demand; quoted at the close at $7 25; sales of 130 tcs. at $7 25....Refined Lard moderately sought after; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close at $7 70....Beef in good request within our previous range....Beef Hams in demand at former prices....Butter less sought after, with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers....Cheese in fair demand within the previous range....Eggs in less request and quoted easier in price, good to fancy quoted at 19c.@23c., on a fair call for supplies....Tallow has been quoted firm, with sales reported of 110,000 lb. at 7¼c.@7⅜c., and 145 tcs. at 7¼c....Stearine in moderate request; City quoted at 7⅞c.@8c., and Western at 7⅞c.@7¾c....Of Grease, 15,000 lb. yellow sold at 5⅜c.

RICE—Has been quoted firm, on a fair demand, within our previous range.

SALT—Has been in demand at full prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude in more request; quoted at 5⅞c.@7c.

SOAP—Has been rather more sought after in the jobbing line, with Castile quoted at 7c.@7½c.; Colgate's Family, 7⅜c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in fair request and held more firmly.

SUGARS—Raw very dull; held as before; Refined also in light request at a further reduction, closing, Cut-loaf quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Crushed, 11c.@11⅛c.; Powdered, 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; Granulated, 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; Soft White, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7⅞c.@9⅝c.

TEAS—A restricted movement has been reported at about former quotations. Sales reported of 700 half-chests Japan, 600 half-chests Oolong, and 350 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—The demand has been on a moderate scale. Prices have recently varied little....Sales reported of 500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 2½c.@12½c.; 350 cases 1878 Ohio, 8c.@14c.; 100 cases 1878 State on private terms; 65 cases 1878 Wisconsin on private terms; 200 cases 1878 Pennsylvania, 9c.@18c.; 500 bales Havana, 80c.@$1 05.

WHISKY—Wanted; quoted to-day at $1 16 bid and $1 17 asked.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate inquiry has been reported from most sources, on a weak market, through the continued free and urgent offerings of accommodation, particularly in the way of tonnage for charter. Tonnage for Petroleum met with rather more attention, but at easier figures....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,600 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d., (mainly through freight, and for forward shipment, and on the basis of ¼d.@9-32d.;) 3,200 bbls. Flour (mostly through freight and forward shipment) at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d., 6,400 sacks Flour and Meal (mainly through freight and forward shipment) at 22s. 6d.@25s., (part by outport steamers;) 36,000 bushels Grain at 6d., 16,000 bushels do., in bags, at 6¼d., 1,500 pkgs. Butter and 2,750 bxs. Cheese, part at 35s.@37s. 6d., 3,800 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at from 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d., part through freight, (by outport steamers as low as 17s. 6d.,) 1,200 tcs. and bbls. do. of 5s. 3d.@5s. 9d., and 4s.@4s. 3d., (mostly through freight and forward shipments;) small lots Leather at 40s.; and of Clover-seed at 27s. 6d.; equal to 300 tons Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d., (by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.;) 180 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.;) Refined Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 1,800 bbls. Apples, part through freight, at 3s.; 1,000 bbls. Oysters at 5s.; and by sail, sundry lots of Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s.; and, by steam, through from Charleston, 1,000 bales Cotton, reported at 15-64d.@15-32d.; also, an American bark, 1,313 tons, hence, with about 8,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum and Residuum, reported at 3s. 10d.; a British bark, 854 tons, hence, with about 5,700 bbls. Naphtha at 3s. 10½d.; two British steam-ships, and a Spanish steam-ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 15-32d.@½d.; and two British ships, a British bark, and an American ship, with do., from do., at 7-16d.@½d., the latter an extreme....FOR LONDON—By steam, 3,200 bbls. Flour, part through freight, reported at 2s. 9d. (room wanted for this class of freight;) 4,500 sacks Flour, part through freight, at 25s.@26s. 3d.; 24,000 bushels Wheat and 8,000 bushels Corn at 7d.; 400 pkgs. Butter and 1,650 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 40s.; equal to 150 tons Provisions, in lots, at 35s.@40s.; 500 bales Hops at ½d.@¾d., by British outports, (part through freight;) 400 bbls. Apples at 3s. 6d.; Refined Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.; equal to 250 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 35s.@40s., and Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.; 250 bags Clover-seed at 27s. 6d.; and, by sail, 250 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 1,000 sacks Flour at 20s., and 125 tons Measurement Goods at 15s.@17s. 6d. Also, a British bark, 651 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ⅌ bbl....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,450 bbls. Flour, chiefly of through freight and forward shipment, within the range of 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; 7,600 sacks Flour and Meal at 22s. 6d.@30s., (mostly through freight;) 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 7d. asked; small lots of Butter and Cheese, reported at 40s.@47s. 6d., 2,100 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, mainly at 35s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton and 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce and 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., (part through freight;) equal to 150 tons Heavy Goods at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 2,250 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.;) Refined Sugar quoted at 30s.; 450 bbls. Apples at 4s....FOR HULL—By steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ⅌ bushel....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM—A British and an Italian bark, with Oil-cake and general cargo, from New-Orleans, reported at market rates....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—An Austrian bark, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 5s.; a Norwegian bark, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported on private terms, quoted at 5s. asked; a British barkentine, 354 tons, with about 2,300 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d., and a Norwegian ship, hence, with about 5,000 quarters do., placed under contract previous to arrival....FOR HAVRE—By steam, sundry lots of general cargo, within the range of 35s.@40s. for Heavy and 22s. 6d.@32s. 6d. for Measurement Goods; a Norwegian bark, 568 tons, hence, with about 4,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, or Naphtha, at 4s. 1½d., (option of Rouen at 4s. 3d.;) a British bark, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Richmond, reported at 4s. 3d., (option of Dunkirk;) and an American ship and two foreign barks, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ⅝c.@1c. ⅌ lb....FOR MARSEILLES—An Italian bark, 498 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR VIGO—An American bark, 312 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 5s. and 25c....FOR ALMERIA—A British brig, 433 tons, hence, with about 20,000 bushels Grain, in shipper's bags, at 17c., (option of Garucha at 18½c.)....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, small lots of Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 35s.; 125 tons Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.@30s. Also, a British bark, 997 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 423 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do., reported at 4s. 6d., (option of Naphtha at 4s. 9d.;) an American ship, 1,438 tons, hence, with about 9,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9d., (option of Bremen at the same rate, or London at 3s. 6d.;) and a Norwegian bark, 330 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d. (option of Bremen.)....FOR BREMEN—By steam-ship Main, 675 bales Cotton at ⅜c.; 10,000 bushels Corn at 1.35 reichmarks; 950 tcs. Lard, 50 bxs. Bacon, and 500 bags Clover-seed at 1.75 do.; 50 bbls. Beef at 5½ do.; 160 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 75 do.; 117 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 45 do.; 620 bales Tobacco at 5 do.; 385 cases do. at 13½ do.; 25 bbls. Lubricating-oil at 18 do.; 860 cases Canned Beef at 90 do.; 50 tons Fertilizing Salt on private terms; 220 sacks Flour at 45c.; 300 bags Coffee at 40s., and sundry odd lots of Measurement Goods at 80@100 reichmarks; and, by sail, (for cargo of a German bark, 732 tons, placed on the berth,) 500 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d., 100 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; 100 tons Cedar Wood at 25s., and 300 tons Heavy Goods at 25s. Also, a German bark, 571 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 7½d....FOR ROTTERDAM—A Norwegian bark, 773 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s.; a British bark, 788 tons, hence, with about 4,800 bbls. do., was placed on contract about a week ago at 4s. 3d., (option of Havre or Antwerp.)....FOR THE BALTIC—By steam, 600 bales Cotton on the basis of ½d.@9-16d., (part through freight;) also, a German bark, 409 tons, hence, with general cargo on the basis of 35s....FOR SPANISH PORTS—A Spanish steam-ship, (to arrive,) hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN DIRECT—An Italian bark, 568 tons, hence, with general cargo on the basis of 30s. ⅌ ton; and an Austrian bark and an Italian bark, with general cargo, from New-Orleans, at current rates, quoted for Cotton at ⅝c.@15-16c., and Cotton-seed-oil at 6s. 9d.@7s....FOR NAPLES—An American brig, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, reported (as a recharter) at about 37s. 6d....FOR TRIESTE—An Austrian bark, 394 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR BOMBAY—An American ship, 1,349 tons, hence, with about 50,000 cases Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms, (option of Calcutta.)....FOR PERNAMBUCO—An American brig, 189 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at market rates....FOR RIO JANEIRO—A British brig, 274 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates....FOR RIO GRANDE DO SUL—An American schooner, 141 tons, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $25 50....FOR MINATITLAN—An American bark, 491 tons, hence, with general cargo, and thence to another Gulf port, under contract for one year's trading, at $1,200 ⅌ month, net....FOR HAVANA—An American brig, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR CARDENAS—An American bark, hence, with general cargo at market rates....FOR GALVESTON—A schooner, 211 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR JACKSONVILLE AND BACK—A schooner, 125 tons, on the basis of $10 75 for Lumber, (round trip.)....FOR PROVIDENCE—A schooner, with Coal, from Hoboken, and another, with do., from Port Johnson, at $1 10....FOR NEW-YORK—A schooner, with about 150,000 feet Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8 50, and a brig, 334 tons, and a schooner, 325 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $1 75....The American schooner Venus, 167 tons, (built in Kennebunkport in 1864, and last repaired in January, 1874,) has been purchased here on Spanish account at $5,000.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 12,734 bales; gross, 14,473 bales; exports, to France, 999 bales; coastwise, 1,989 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 213,655 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 18.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 2,772 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,234 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 27,943 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 18.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 4,748 bales; exports, coastwise, 997 bales; sales, 650 bales; stock, 89,163 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 11⅞c.@12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 3,859 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,050 bales; coastwise, 745 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 88,533 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11 11-16c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 3,725 bales; gross, 5,987 bales; exports coastwise, 1,754 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 100,106 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 595 head; total for week thus far, 5,060 head; for the same time last week, 5,406 head; receipts consigned through, 104 cars; market moderately active; prices unchanged; few sales of extra; Steers higher; sales of extra Steers at $5 25@$5 40; good shippers at $4 60@$4 80; medium at $4@$4 40; butchers' stock dull; sales at $2 25@$3 60; stockers dull and plenty unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 700 head; total for the week thus far, 3,950 head; for the same time last week, 9,000 head; receipts consigned through, 2 cars; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart, tending up; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $3 25@$3 90; Canada Lambs at $4 90@$5; all offerings disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,450 head; total for the week thus far, 11,925 head; for the same time last week, 22,980 head; receipts consigned through, 37 cars; market active and excited; run light; Yorkers, $4 10@$4 20; no good straight loads of heavy on sale; a few selected sold at $4 20@$4 35; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 34,000 head; shipments, 3,300 head; market opened strong, and 5c.@10c. higher, but weakened, and closed with the advance lost; 10,000 head remained unsold; mixed packing, $3 70@$3 90; light, $3 75@$3 90; choice heavy, $3 95@$4 15. Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; stock scarce, and holders above buyers' views; good to choice, $4 90@$4 50; fair, $3@$4; butchers' stronger; coarse, $2 70@$2 75; Westerns scarce and a shade higher at $2 60@$3 15; no through Texans here. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; mixed dull and lower at $3 25@$4 25. A cable dispatch from London to the *Journal* reports cattle plenty; demand unimproved; market weak; poorer grades tending lower. Sheep—Light trade only; choice quotably unchanged.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 18.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 483 head; demand limited on common grades, with a fair trade in well-fatted stock, but there being little of the better class offering, trade was rather dull on the whole; no improvement in the low prices of last week; sales choice at $7 25; extra, $6 50@$7; first quality, $5 75@$6 25; second quality, $4 75@$5 50; third quality, $3 75@$4 50. Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ⅌ pair, $100@$160; Milch Cows and Calves, $20@$50; fancy Cows, $55@$80; farrow Cows, $10@$20; yearlings, $7@$14; 2-year olds, $12@$23; 3-year olds, $20@$33. Western fat Swine, live, 4½c.@4¾c.; Northern Dressed Hogs, $5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,000 head; demand light; prices generally unchanged; sales, in lots, at $2@$2 75 each; extra, $3@$4 75; Spring Lambs, $4@$5; Veal Calves, 4c.@5½c.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 765 head, all for this market; no through stock; supply light but equal to demand; prices a full ¼c. higher than last week, and an ⅛c. better than yesterday; nearly all stock sold; quality mostly common; best about $5; fair to good, $4@$4 65; common, $3@$3 60; about 41 loads or 698 head sold to-day. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 35,020 head; Yorkers, $4@$4 15; Philadelphias, $4 20@$4 30. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; selling firm at a ¼c. higher than last week; prices, $3@$4 50.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Hogs active and firm; demand exceeds supply; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3 40@$3 60; packing, $3 70@$3 90; butchers' to select, $3 95@$4 10; receipts, 6,300 head; shipments, 300 head. Cattle—Supply light and wholly of mixed butchers' stuff, which sold to the canning company and butchers at $2 25@$3 25; shipping Cattle scarce and wanted at $4 60@$4 80 for good to choice heavy; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 100 head. Sheep quiet and unchanged; receipts, 250 head.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 18—12:30 P. M.—New-Jersey Central, 91; Erie, 49⅞; do. second Consols, 93⅛; do. preferred, 79; Illinois Central, 104½; Pennsylvania Central, 51½; Reading, 39¼. British Consols, 98 1-16 for both money and the account. Silver, 53⅜d. ⅌ ounce.

2 P. M.—Erie, 49⅞; do. second Consols, 93. Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes, 81f. 10c. for the account.

3 P. M.—Erie, 49⅞; Illinois Central, 104½.

4 P. M.—New-Jersey Central, 90; New-Jersey Central Consols, 105; Erie 48⅞; do. second Consols, 92⅞; Illinois Central, 105; Pennsylvania Central, 51½; Reading, 38⅞. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £56,000. Silver, 53 3-16d. ⅌ ounce. Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes, 81f. 50c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Erie, 48⅞.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 3,941,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton dull; Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 19,100 bales, including 16,300 bales American. Futures partially 1-16d. better; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 11-16d.; also, 6 21-32d.; also, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 11-16d.; also, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 317,000 centals, including 254,000 centals American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures quiet but steady. Breadstuffs dull. Corn 5s. 8½d.@5s. 9d. ⅌ cental for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 7d.@11s. 5d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 10s.@10s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, Nos. 2 and 3, and 11s. 5d.@11s. 9d. for California Club.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 25-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and steady.

Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 23-32d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 4,700 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6⅞d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures barely steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6¾d.; also, 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 23-32d.; also, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6⅞d. Produce—Linseed-oil, 31s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 18—4 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 58s. ⅌ quarter. Linseed-cake, £9 10s.@£9 15s. ⅌ ton. Refined Petroleum, 7⅞d.@7¾d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed-oil, £29 10s. ⅌ ton.

BREMEN, Nov. 18.—Petroleum, 8 marks 40 pfennigs.

ANTWERP, Nov. 18.—Petroleum, 21¾f. paid; 22f. sellers, for fine pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 92f. 50c. ⅌ 100 kilos.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Spanish Gold, 244½@245. Exchange quiet, but firm. Sugars firm.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 17.—Coffee—Rio, good firsts, 6,600@6,750 reis ⅌ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 22¼.

SANTOS, Nov. 17.—Coffee—Superior Santos, 6,300@6,500 reis ⅌ 10 kilos.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.
Nos. 182, 2, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 37, 50, 74, 75, 83, 93, 95, 98, 105, 113, 117, 138, 140, 142, 144, 147, 169, 176, 187, 189.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Dec. 10.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
Law and Fact—Nos. 314, 232, 288, 211.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Barrett, J.
Nos. 1321, 1324, 1304, 883, 1012, 1547, 1325, 1137, 447, 1095, 1348, 773, 1328, 1303, 1284, 1528, 1353, 1179, 981, 1090, 1523, 1555, 1547, 746.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Vorst, J.
Nos. 1460, 1583, 1584, 1371, 1911½, 463, 2233, 1098, 1397, 959, 1592, 1616, 1617, 1277, 1717, 2290, 1532, 1629, 1631, 1332, 1636, 1638, 1639, 1642, 1644.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until the first Monday of December.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick, J.
Case on—No. 40—Thornton et al. vs Crowley. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Speir, J.
Nos. 577, 318, 372, 454, 524, 525, 443, 551, 555, 449, 523, 521, 561, 443, 512.
Adjourned until the first Monday of December.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Larremore, J.
Nos. 1, 4, 6.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Beach, J.
Nos. 380, 603, 681, 1014, 441, 833, 1744, 1093, 1538, 1167, 1142, 831, 1206, 829.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by McAdam, J.
Nos. 238, 163, 10, 3270½, 3358, 391, 264, 253, 2396, 3919, 226, 323, 2917, 3212, 3808.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Shea, J.
Nos. 147, 219, 52, 1501, 2158, 3244, 3728, 142, 223, 3270, 517, 55, 2070, 131, 2320.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Alker, C. J.
Nos. 3079, 346, 382, 356, 3147, 322, 324, 351, 314, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Cowing, J.
James Walters, robbery.
Francis Murphy, rape.
John Bannon, burglary.
Adolph Krause, burglary.
John Cronin, burglary.
Edward Lyons and John McGuire, burglary.
Henrietta Gowe, grand larceny.
Thomas Fibbs, grand larceny.
William Davis and Mary Hopper, grand larceny.
Edward Clark, grand larceny.
William Bunn and Robert Smith, grand larceny.
Lizzie Nelson, larceny from the person.
Paul Golden, larceny from the person.
Moses Wheeler, false pretenses.
Gustavius Du Jardin, false pretenses.
Herman Kahn and Adam Mersenoff, petit larceny.
William Dunn, petit larceny.
Thomas Mack, assault and battery.
Mary Cottere, disorderly house.
William Kelly, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.
Alexander S. Williams, assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Held by Davis, P. J.
Thomas Boland, violation Election law.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Flats.
DALY'S THEATRE—Wives.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Self-Conquest.
PARK THEATRE—Fritz in Ireland.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Octoroon.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Our Girls.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE—H. M. S. Pinafore.
STANDARD THEATRE—Fatinitza.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Equestrianism.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Enchantment.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—Exhibition.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE—Minstrelsy.
THE AQUARIUM—Marionettes. Matinée.
TAMMANY HALL—Billiard-match.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising, followed by falling barometer, cold, northerly winds, backing to slightly warmer westerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

It will be seen from a Washington dispatch that any expectations of large purchases of 6 per cent. bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury at the close of the present month are not likely to be fulfilled. While the daily receipts are large enough to warrant the probability of an apparent surplus larger than that for October, there are special disbursements for pensions and interest to be made this month which will require about ten millions of dollars to meet them. The net surplus available for the purposes of the sinking fund is not likely to exceed three millions of dollars. It is hardly to be regretted that Congress should meet without being confronted with a strong temptation to find extravagant methods of disposing of an increasing surplus revenue. It is extremely desirable that a strong expression of public sentiment should be elicited in favor of using the proceeds of a period of revived prosperity for the purpose of lightening public burdens and removing some of the trammels on the development of trade. Equally desirable would be the furtherance of a movement in favor of proceeding to cancel the non-interest-bearing greenback debt before going much further with the redemption of the bonds.

Our special correspondent in Louisiana, than whom no political observer is better qualified to form a trustworthy judgment in regard to the affairs of that State, gives in his letter to-day a very unflattering account of the men and the methods favored by the New-Orleans Ring. The much-reviled "carpet-bag" rule produced no such despicable and corrupt gang as that which now controls Democratic politics in Louisiana. From the respectable portion of the party there comes no emphatic protest against tactics which place unscrupulous tricksters or compliant tools in nomination for State offices, and felons, convicted and unconvicted, on the Legislative tickets of the country Democracy. It might be supposed that the high character of the chief Republican nominees would secure for them the support of Democrats who are alarmed and disgusted at the base uses to which their own party machinery has been put. Of this, however, our correspondent is, evidently, not sanguine. To vote the "Radical" ticket in Louisiana is to incur social obloquy which even the "first families" appear to be afraid to brave, and the only inference from the present state of political feeling seems to be that the State must touch a lower plane of degradation before there will be a revolt strong enough to secure a fair vote and a fair count for the nominees of the Republican Party.

The report of Mr. Gilfillan, the Treasurer of the United States, shows that the balance of legal-tender notes held by the Treasury is constantly diminishing, while the amount of coin is constantly increasing. The most constant "cause of this state of things," says the Treasurer, "is the purchase of bullion for the coinage of silver dollars under the act of Feb. 25, 1878," and he expresses the opinion that in time the balance in the Treasury will become "first exclusively metallic, and then exclusively silver." Up to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1879, there had been coined $45,206,200 of silver, of which the Treasury held $32,203,358, or 71¼ per cent. The amount in circulation was at that time only $13,002,842, or 28¾ per cent. of the total coinage, which proportions sufficiently explain his prediction in regard to the Treasury balance.

Russia's alleged counsel to the Porte to invite the squadrons of all the States which signed the treaty of Paris to enter the Dardanelles if England does so, has a somewhat comic effect, that very treaty having expressly forbidden her to have any squadron in those waters at all. Such a measure, however, would be tantamount both to an indirect defiance of England and to an implied partition of Turkey, for such a congress of hostile iron-clads would hardly disperse empty-handed, and the disorders of the Circassians in Roumelia are a tempting pretext. Russia is said to be again laboring to equip a cruiser fleet, the difficulty of which lies not in the ships, but in the crews. Native Russians would be almost useless as privateers, and the 3,600,000 inhabitants of Finland and the Baltic Provinces—Russia's chief nursery of seamen, would be sorely strained to man an additional fleet.

A curious illustration will be found in our news columns of the kind of fidelity to party interests which is to be expected from the political hacks whom the neglect of respectable men allows to control the machinery of local Republican politics. Alderman Perley, being determined to use all possible means to improve his chances of election, appears to have caused one of his appointees, who had charge of a Republican booth in an election district of the Twentieth Assembly District, to sell out the Republican candidate for Governor in exchange for votes for Perley. The returns of the district in question, which give Perley 128 votes, his associate on the ticket 49 votes, and Cornell 63 votes, against 122 for Robinson, seem to furnish conclusive proof that Perley's solicitude for the interests of Perley was not entirely without result. The incident suggests not only the unscrupulous selfishness of the professional politician, who is always loudest in his declarations of absolute partisan fidelity, it also points to the enormous power which may be exercised by the mere manipulation of ballots on election day. The bewildering variety of candidates for whom the people have to vote at such an election as last, and the facilities for deceit afforded by the unsatisfactory character of the legal ballots, give an opportunity to political tricksters of both parties to cheat the voters without incurring any of the penalties of law. A good deal of our election machinery needs radical change.

TARIFF REFORM.

There was some "excellent fooling" at the Potter dinner on Monday evening with reference to free trade. Mr. Evarts cast a well-aimed pebble at our sweeping tariff, when he said that he had never been able to discover why imported gold and silver were not taxed, since we produced so much of them at home. There is more in this suggestion than appears; perhaps there is more than Mr. Evarts himself, who is not a man of the clearest convictions on economic subjects, and whose imagination sometimes has more than his reason to do with his utterances regarding them, meant to convey. There are numerous articles taxed in our tariff that are just as serviceable in the payment for exports from this country as gold and silver, and which there is no more reason for taxing, and there are many private interests protected by the tariff which are no more entitled to favor on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number than gold and silver mining. The guest of the evening on Monday, with a good taste which some of the speakers did not appreciate, or, at any rate, did not imitate, refrained from any expression of opinion as to our peculiar Customs legislation, but he can hardly have been so long in the country as he has been without forming some very decided impressions on this subject. At present the situation is very simple. The United States, with a productive capacity immensely stimulated by the growth of population, and by the extension of the appliances of machinery, now released from the trammels and embarrassments of a fluctuating currency, must seek an outlet for its products. And yet under a tariff constructed on a scheme suggested by the struggling industries of a country just emerged from a colonial condition, our industries find many of the natural outlets blocked.

No one would suspect from an examination of the United States tariff that it had ever occurred to its authors that trade was a mutual affair, or that commerce implied two parties. The people of this country are practically compelled by that tariff to limit their sales to such articles as are so badly needed by other countries that they must have them, though they have to pay for them in gold and silver. They are shut into the markets where the single profit to be made from our cotton, petroleum, provisions, and breadstuffs is sufficient to induce purchase. They are shut out from that far wider range which would be open to them if they could offer the double profit of exchange. And the only compensation offered for this crippling of trade is the stimulated prosperity of certain favored industries at the expense of other industries equally important and at the expense of the home consumer. By a peculiar juggle of reasoning, the protectionists argue that it is necessary, on the one hand, to tax foreign competitors to maintain home industry, and on the other, that protected articles are as cheap here as anywhere, and, in most cases, even cheaper. And there are men who are unable to see the absurd contradiction of the two assertions. The earlier protectionists argued much more simply. They held that our agricultural advantages were so great that we could afford to tax the general consumer in order to build up the then infant manufactures; but they always admitted that this was a temporary expedient for a specific purpose, which ought to be, and would be, abandoned as soon as the infant manufactures were able to get on alone. Now, it seems as if the time had come, if it is ever coming, when our manufactures may be regarded as full grown. If they are not so now, they are not worth the raising: they are foreordained to a condition of perpetual nursing, which is a position so absurd that it only needs to be stated to be abandoned by all reasonable men.

The time would seem to be auspicious for a revision of the tariff. We have no desire to see a sweeping change. We are aware that even abuses acquire with the passage of time a certain title to respectful treatment, and that all sudden and violent changes, even in the right direction, are liable to work unnecessary harm. But it is a safe time to begin. The industries which have survived the rack of the last six years can stand without injury a moderate abatement in the protection which they enjoy. The rising tide of general prosperity will float them past any temporary obstacles which may be thrown in their way by a legitimate reform. And this tide would be greatly strengthened by legislation which tended to open ports now practically closed, and to give a wider range and greater stability as well as activity to commerce. Moreover, it may be found that the political difficulties heretofore existing may be less than they have been. Indeed, there does not appear any necessity for making the tariff a political question at all. The Congress is controlled by only a small working majority of the Democratic Party, and this party is in opposition to the Executive. If there could be found in the ranks of both parties a few energetic leaders ready to enter on this work in earnest, partisan considerations could be disregarded. Neither party could claim any exclusive credit, neither would be exposed to special blame for the results. And in this connection we may say that political difficulties are not the most serious of those which oppose tariff reform. These are of a more vulgar and less respectable character. They arise from the selfish, and, in a sense, the corrupt and corrupting influence of protected interests. The trouble lies, not with the constituencies, but with the lobby, and the lobby has the immense advantage that its work is purely negative. It has not to move; it has only to prevent moving. But there ought to be in the Congress of the United States enough wisdom, patriotism, and honesty to enable the representatives of the people to rise superior to the influences of the lobby on a question which concerns not by any means the few whose profits are protected by the tariff, but the whole country and every industry within its borders.

THE TRADE-MARK LAW SWEPT AWAY.

The decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States against the constitutionality of the Trade-mark laws passed by Congress will be a surprise to many lawyers, as well as a disappointment to the mercantile community. The first of these statutes, passed in 1870 and revised in 1873, provided for the registration of trade-marks and for the recovery of damages in case of infringement. The second, enacted in 1876, subjected to a heavy fine and imprisonment any person who should fraudulently counterfeit a registered trade-mark or deal in counterfeit trade-mark goods. Until about a year ago the constitutionality of this legislation was not doubted. Its validity has been repeatedly assumed, and once or twice incidentally affirmed, by the Circuit Court of the United States. In November of last year legal and commercial circles were startled by the announcement of a decision delivered in Wisconsin, by United States District Judge Dyer, and concurred in by Mr. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, declaring that Congress had no power to legislate on the subject of trade-marks.

This judgment was based chiefly on a consideration of that clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to pass patent and copyright laws. The court referred to the provision of the Constitution relating to commerce, but this does not seem to have been fully discussed or considered either by the lawyers who argued the case or the Judges who decided it. The soundness of Judge Dyer's opinion has been denied or questioned by a number of able lawyers, who, regarding trade-marks as an incident of commerce, and citing the comprehensive meaning heretofore given to the commerce clause of the Constitution by the Supreme Court of the United States, have argued that by this provision ample power to pass a trade-mark law is vested in Congress. The immediate practical effect of the decision was to unsettle the law, rather than to settle it. The judgment was not a binding authority in other circuits, but it, at least, raised a question or a doubt as to the constitutionality of the Trade-mark statutes. Hence, in the United States Circuit Court held in this City, and in that held in Cincinnati, certified cases were prepared and sent up to the Supreme Court of the United States, in order that the validity of the law might be passed upon by that tribunal. These two cases and another one furnish the occasion for the decision which is now made public.

In the opinion, written by Mr. Justice Miller, the two clauses of the Constitution to which we have already referred are fully considered. The court holds that a trade-mark is not an invention or a discovery within the scope of the Patent laws, and that it is not a writing or a product of authorship within the province of copyright legislation. Hence trade-marks are not embraced within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution which empowers Congress to legislate for the protection of inventors and authors. While it was necessary for the court to consider this constitutional provision in determining the power of Congress to pass a trade-mark law, it is tolerably clear that such authority, if it exist at all, must be found elsewhere in the Constitution. The clause on whose meaning really depended the decision of the question is that which empowers Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." But this constitutional grant of power to Congress is restricted to international and inter-State commerce. It does not authorize that body to regulate the internal or domestic commerce of a State, which is wholly a matter of local legislation. The real difficulty in the case of trade-marks is that they are a feature of both inter-State and intra-State commerce. Legislation, then, for the protection of trade-marks must regulate, or relate to, not only commerce among the States, but also commerce within the States. Such legislation, the Supreme Court now decides to be beyond the constitutional powers of Congress. In answer to the argument that the law should be held constitutional so far as it relates to inter-State commerce, the court ruled that there was nothing to show that the trade-marks in controversy were of that kind, and furthermore that "it is not within the judicial province to give the words used by Congress a narrower meaning than they are manifestly intended to bear. To do so, would be virtually to make a law which would be only partial in its operation." The decision does not affect foreign trade-marks in this country, for the court did not decide or consider any question relating to the power of the Government to make treaties for the protection of trade-marks, or the authority of Congress to pass laws giving effect to such treaties. But it sweeps away all statutory protection for domestic trade-marks. The value put upon the statute by the mercantile community is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the large fee for registration, about 8,000 trade-marks have been registered since the law was passed in 1870. Hereafter there can be no statutory protection excepting that which may be provided by the several States. But State laws for this purpose cannot prove otherwise than unsatisfactory and objectionable.

Because the trade-mark statute has been declared void, it does not follow that the 8,000 trade-marks—many of them of great value—registered under it are thrown open to wholesale piracy. They are still protected by law, and their owners still have legal remedies against their unlicensed appropriation. This protection is, however, afforded by the common law, while all statutory rights and remedies are annihilated by the decision of the Supreme Court.

A LOST ISSUE.

Unless things mend very speedily with the Democrats, they will be obliged to advertise for an issue with which to go into the next Presidential campaign. They had been at a loss for a "good cry" for some time, when Tilden was nominated, in 1876, on the issue that "reform was necessary" in a great variety of directions. And the course of the canvass soon showed that reform was more necessary in the ranks of the reformers than anywhere else. The Reform candidate was accused of defrauding the Government of its legal tax on his handsome income, and several of the Reform leaders, with comical suddenness, fell out of the ranks as soon as it was hinted that with them reform should begin at home. Clearly, the old issue of 1876 will not do for another campaign. No amount of furbishing can renew that worn-out plank of the Democratic platform, and fit it for further use. "Tilden and Reform" did very well as long as Tilden was comparatively an untried candidate; but Tilden and Reform are strangers, and most people laugh when the two names are coupled together. The Democratic Party does not care a fig for consistency, but it needs votes, and it must get them from a people that has always manifested a prejudice in favor of candor, honesty, and fair dealing.

It was widely advertised, immediately after the last Presidential election, that the Democracy would conquer by this sign—"Fraud." Tilden was continually posing before the American people, and saying with tremendous emphasis, "The American people will never condone fraud! Never! Never!" As they never have, and never will, condone Tilden, it is certain that he was right in his assertion, though not exactly in the way in which he meant to be understood. Preparations for a "Fraud" campaign on the largest scale were made as soon as the Democrats got control of Congress. The committee to which Mr. Clarkson N. Potter was kind enough to give his name was designed to collect material for the next succeeding campaign. It was on this platform, and this alone, that the Democrats laid out their plan of battle. The hand of Tilden was here perceptible. If the cry of "Fraud" was not raised, and that continually, he had no place before the country. In a canvass with any other issue, he would soon be dropped out of sight. His cause was thus made the cause of his party. Let us hope that our Democratic friends like the result. They have chosen their issue, or Mr. Tilden has chosen it for them, and they have not carried a single State on the sole question which they have raised. If the returns of the elections in the current year have any meaning, they do not mean that the American people care very much about the patent issue invented by the Tildenites and taken up by unsuspicious Democrats who do not care for Tilden.

Not only were drafts from Tilden's barrel sent into the States of Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, but instructions as to the cry to be raised were also sent with them. This is evident from the tone of the canvass imparted by Democratic speakers. The voters of California were invited to say, in thunder tones, that they would never, never condone fraud. They gave such answer as might be expected from an intelligent people who had been the keenly-interested spectators of the attempt to buy the Electoral vote of the State of Oregon for Tilden. In like manner, the Democratic speakers who poured into Maine raved about "the great fraud which had been committed in the name of liberty," and the people of the Pine-tree State, who have an independent way of doing their own thinking, responded by giving the Republican candidate a handsome plurality, and by electing a decided Republican majority to the Legislature. If the Democrats who cry "Fraud" in order that they may familiarize the people with its commission, are prepared to steal the Legislature of Maine, as they attempted to steal the Presidency of the United States, the country will have one more evidence of the hollowness of their pretensions. Nor is it necessary to go through the several States in which elections have been lately held, to show how absolutely the people have refused to pay the least attention to the false and fraudulent issue raised by the Democrats. Either they do not believe that any fraud has been committed, or they believe that the Democrats are the guilty party.

Since, then, the faded humbug of "Reform is necessary," the fraud issue, and the weak attempt to scare the country with a spectre of a soldier at the ballot-box have each and all proved unavailing, it must be admitted that the business outlook (if we may adopt a current phrase) is not very flattering for the Democrats. It is imperatively needful that they should fix up some kind of a cry for the next campaign. They cannot go before the country on their record. They have nothing of that variety but their record in the last session of Congress; and if one wants to rouse the indignation of the average independent citizen and tax-payer, let him mention the work and temper of the session to that man, and he will see what a by-word and a scoffing the Democratic Party contrived to make of itself.

The most signal failure ever made in modern politics is undoubtedly the collapse of the so-called Fraud party. "Let the people speak!" was the constant cry of the demagogues, who were confident that they had really succeeded in making people believe that a great fraud had been committed in the failure of Tilden to reach the Presidency. Well, the country has spoken quite generally and decidedly. It is true that the Democrats have carried Kentucky, Mississippi, and Maryland. These States are usually reckoned safe for the Democratic Party as long as that party has control of the shot-guns and the ballot-boxes. These "victories" prove nothing for the efficacy of the Fraud issue, and the party is left, at the end of the year, without an able-bodied issue.

THE LAST OF THE WHIGS.

There was recently found in an unfrequented part of the Adirondack forest the remains of a man who had apparently been dead for several years. It is by no means uncommon for the deluded victims of the late Rev. Mr. Murray to lose themselves in the Adirondack region and to perish of hunger and exposure, but the skeleton of such a person can always be recognized by the empty flask and complicated fishing and hunting gear which are found by its side. The remains found last week, however, belong to a man who took no interest in hunting or fishing. Near him were found a blue coat with brass buttons, shaving materials, a box of shoe-blacking and a brush, thirty-eight cents in money, two small padlocks, and a tall silk hat. No man thus wondrously arrayed has visited the Adirondacks for hunting or fishing purposes within the last ten years. There are many different kinds of lunatics, but the kind of lunatic capable of carrying shaving and shoeblacking materials into a trackless forest, or of wearing a blue coat with brass buttons and a silk hat in regions inhabited only by wild cats and other uncultivated beasts, does not at present exist. We need not wonder that the blue-coated remains are described by the press as an "Adirondack Mystery." Who this man was, and what he was doing in the forest, certainly constitute to the superficial mind a dark and painful mystery, but it is one which can be readily solved by careful and intelligent investigation.

That the unfortunate man was an Old Line Whig there can be but little doubt. He wore the badge of his party—the historic blue coat and brass buttons, which, when flaunted by Daniel Webster, served as a banner around which the "respectability and decency" of the country rallied. His blacking-brush and shaving materials were part of his Whig character. There was nothing coarse and Democratic in his habits. To be neatly shaved and to have his boots blacked were two of the cardinal points in the political faith of the Old Line Whig. He was never seen without his blue coat, or with an unshaven beard and gray and dusty boots. If he ever went into the woods, no matter for what purpose, his coat, his hat, his blacking-brush, and his shaving materials, went with him. Thus equipped, Daniel Webster was accustomed to go trout-fishing, and in this costume Gov. Briggs, while yet a small boy, drove the parental cows to pasture, and gathered blackberries among the Berkshire Hills.

Not only was the Adirondack corpse an Old Line Whig, but he was obviously the editor of a Whig newspaper. That he was an editor would naturally be suspected from the fact that he had only thirty-eight cents in his pocket, but the two small padlocks that he had with him prove indisputably that he was a Whig editor. The Whig editor usually wore from one to three patent padlocks on his mouth, as a hint from his Southern brethren to avoid saying anything unpleasant concerning the "peculiar institution." When this particular Whig editor went into the wilderness—doubtless in disgust at the disappearance of his party and the election of that coarse Western person, Mr. Lincoln—he either wore his padlocks from force of habit, or he took them with him because old associations had endeared them to him. In all probability, he also carried the scissors and paste-brush with which he was accustomed to write his powerful leading articles, and a more careful search may yet result in the recovery of those articles. If we assume that he was dazed by the suddenness with which his party vanished when Mr. Pierce was elected, and subsequently mortally wounded in his finest feelings by the election of the Illinois rail-splitter, we can easily understand that he wandered away into the Adirondack forest in order to die—with his boots neatly blacked—far from the haunts of Abolitionists and Democrats.

When Mr. Hayes assumed the Presidency he evidently knew that the last survivor of the Old Line Whigs had mysteriously disappeared, and he hoped to find him. This is clearly what he meant when he mysteriously hinted that he intended to resurrect the Whig Party. People wondered where he expected to find his Old Line Whig, but they did not know that the President by some means had become possessed of a clue to him. It will be remembered that Mr. Wheeler, a gentleman who at one time was supposed to have some connection with the Administration, went into the Adirondack forest soon after Mr. Hayes entered the White House. Since then the same Mr. Wheeler has spent the greater part of his time in the Adirondack region, ostensibly for the purpose of fishing, though it has yet to be established that he has ever caught a fish. His real object is now clear. He was searching for the missing Old Line Whig. Had he found him, he would at once have carried him to Washington, where his blue coat and brass buttons would have given a powerful support to the Administration, and would have enabled Mr. Hayes to proudly boast that he had resurrected the Whig Party and made it the main-stay of the Government.

Alas! Mr. Wheeler was too late. The last Old Line Whig had succumbed to hunger, cold, exposure, and the lack of Boston society, probably before Mr. Hayes's inauguration. When he was accidentally found, his blue coat was ruined beyond redemption and his brass buttons were black with rust. He is totally useless for political purposes, but it is a sad satisfaction to know that the very last Old Line Whig has ceased to exist, and that all projects for his revival will be henceforth hopeless.

The *Gazetta d'Italia*, one of the ablest of the Italian journals, publishes the following clear and accurate account of American politics: "Our readers may remember that the election for President of the United States is accomplished by an indirect vote. All the electors vote for delegates, who in their turn choose the President. As we have recently said, the new President is to be elected in June of next year, and the agitation for the selection of delegates has already become lively. Several public meetings for this purpose have been held in New-York. The opposing parties are two—the Republicans, who wish to maintain the present order of things, known popularly as the machine, (la machina,) and the Democrats who desire to make broad and radical changes in this machine which they believe to be too old and worn out." It is exceptional to find in a European newspaper such a thorough comprehension of the great questions at issue between our two political parties.

The efforts now making to excite the Afghans of Kohistan against the English, are a fair specimen of the way in which rebellions are kindled in the East. Among fierce and bigoted men, grossly ignorant and childishly credulous, accustomed to act upon the first impulse, without any fixed plan, it suffices to spread a report that their religion has been insulted, or their nationality outraged. No matter how groundless or how extravagant such a suspicion may be, it is certain to be implicitly believed, and formidably avenged. In 1838, the introduction of a new cap into an Anglo-Indian regiment was declared by some mischief-maker to portend a compulsory change of religion, and the whole regiment mutinied forthwith. In 1857, an unfounded rumor that the cartridges served to the native troops were greased with beef-fat—the deadliest of all defilements to a Hindu—gave the rebel leaders thousands of their best recruits. A still more striking instance occurred in Russian Turkestan a few years ago. Small-pox having declared itself in the Bokhariote town of Katte-Kurgan, the Russian authorities gave orders for the vaccination of all the inhabitants. It was rumored that this was a device for marking those who were to be drawn as soldiers; and this absurd fable excited 10,000 men to a furious riot, which cost the lives of the presiding doctor and his chief assistant, and was only quelled after considerable bloodshed.

Many of our readers will recollect a beautiful passage of Ruskin descriptive of the common coaster and her crew. The great word-painter tells, in his own masterful way, how the hardy toilers of the deep go out without lament between the two skeletons of pier-head, vocal with wash of underwave, into the gray troughs of tumbling brine; and then how they roll and stagger far away amid the wind and salt sleet, "from dawn to dusk and dusk to dawn, winning day by day their daily bread." Not without some analogy to this perilous bread-winning is the life of the men engaged in the pilot service of New-York. It is true that for the "slacked rope, and patched sail, and leaky hull," they have a craft stanch in every timber and with every sheet and rope and spar well tested. Their craft is the same picturesque figure, however, as Mr. Ruskin's coaster, whether furrowing the Winter sea under reefed mainsail in search of an incoming steamer or lying too under the friendly lee of one of those melancholy ocean tenements—a light-ship. How long, however, will they be the same picturesque figures that they now are upon our waters? Already the change has been begun, and by and by the graceful pilot-boat will no longer move with wet sails, but with throbbing engines. A few of the pilots have applied steam power in the propulsion of their boats, and there is a great clamor among their brethren of the association, who invoke the Pilot Commissioners to suspend the licenses of the innovators. But after all, will the suspension of a few licenses suffice to stay a progressive step, provided it appears to be necessary or desirable? This is pre-eminently a time when the progress of the world is concurrent with "the process of the suns," and when the practical and useful in life must have full sway. If, therefore, it appear that the introduction of steam power into the pilot service of New-York be necessary, or in the matter of utility superior to the present system, the adoption of the plan can only be retarded, not prevented. The best that can be done at present is to confine the innovation to such limits that the great body of the pilots who are unprepared for it may not be prejudiced.

In a cable dispatch received the other day from London, it was stated that the British Government had obtained information to the effect that the Fenians in this country had made offers of money and arms to the Irish tenant farmers to enable them to resist evictions. The Irish Executive, it was said, credited the statements that such offers had been made, but did not believe that anything would come of the matter. This, however, may depend in a great measure on the temper of the tenant farmers themselves. While they are counseled by the agitators to bear themselves peaceably, they are advised, on the other hand, to follow a line of conduct with which a peaceable demeanor does not appear to be compatible. "Pay no rent," they are told, unless their demands for a reduction are complied with, and then, should eviction, the logical consequence of such refusal to pay, be attempted, they are advised to hold the land at all hazards. This certainly does not read like an ultimate reliance on moral force. In connection with the theory of a possible armed resistance to eviction, a statement which appears in the *Ironmonger*, an English trade journal, is of more than common interest. It is to the effect that at present Enfield and Snider rifles are scattered broadcast over Ireland. The *Ironmonger* is informed, it says, by a leading ironmongery house in Dublin that Enfield muzzle-loaders and Snider rifles (cast-off Army stores) are being sold in the capital of Ireland at 6s. each, and that they are being imported in cases containing each 250 rifles. It also says that large quantities are being imported into the North of Ireland, via Dundalk, and it quotes its Belfast correspondent as stating that he had handled some of a lot which were being carted from a steamer to one of the railway termini, and that they seemed to him in every respect perfect weapons. The *Ironmonger* also calls attention to an advertisement in a Sheffield paper quoting these guns at 6s. each. On the other hand, the Irish journals which favor the land agitation deny these allegations, and quote several prominent ironmongery firms throughout the country who discredit the statements of the English trade journal.

The Danish Minister of War, Gen. Hoffman, has been compelled to give in his resignation because he said in a public speech that, in a war between Russia and England, Russia would, no doubt, occupy Copenhagen. The idea of defending St. Petersburg, not at Kronstadt, but in the Sound, and excluding England from the Baltic by closing the three channels by which it connects with the Kattegat, is by no means new. At the outbreak of the Crimean war the question was ventilated both in London and St. Petersburg, and it was only a regard to the Danish King which prevented any measure from being taken. But it is the first time that the subject has been broached in public, and the sensation thereby produced seems to be intense. A closing, however, of the Sound, the Great and the Little Belt, against England does not concern Denmark alone. It would be as serious an affair to Sweden, and it would give a fatal blow to the commerce of the German ports of the Baltic, Dantzic, Stettin, Rostock, and Lubeck. Thus, Russia will probably have to think the matter over twice before she acts, and the utterance of the Danish Minister, seemingly so uncalled for, was probably a premeditated hint to put all concerned on their guard.

All these things are done differently in Paris. If the press of New-York were to give a fair for any charitable purpose, can we, without a violent wrenching of the imagination, suppose for an instant that a bull-fight and a masquerade on horseback would be its principal features? Yet these are among the spectacular diversions originally proposed for the fête the Paris journalists are to give at the Hippodrome this week for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in the Murcia region of Spain. The President of the Republic and his grave Ministers decided, however, that the bull-fight, notwithstanding its appropriateness, nationally considered, must be stricken from the programme. The carrousel in the afternoon will be a brilliant spectacle, that is, if the journalists themselves attempt to "rule the wild Gallic steed with jagged bit." We can faintly imagine the sensation some of the esteemed editors of some of our esteemed contemporaries would create, say at Gilmore's Garden, if they should, in a moment of extreme forgetfulness, get "onto a hoss." The fête will take the shape of a carnival in the evening, and from the hints of the Paris papers it appears to have been planned very much on the principle of one or two carnivals that have in past years made our streets splendid with pageantry of lager-beer wagons and advertising vans. The really interesting feature of the fête will be the journal, to be printed in the presence of the spectators, under the editorial supervision of M. Meyer, of the *Gaulois*. Articles are to be furnished by Dumas, Feuillet, Sara Bernhardt, and others, and illustrations will be supplied by Meissonier, Detaille, Vibert, Doré, and other artists of renown. M. De Rothschild was to be asked to supply the financial column. It has been stated that the two pages of advertisements would produce a revenue of 25,000 francs.

AN ECONOMICAL BUREAU.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVING MONEY BY DOING ITS OWN ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The report of Mr. O. H. Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the fiscal year ending June 30, says that the refunding operations during the Winter of 1878-9 caused the largest year's work ever executed by the bureau. There were delivered, finished, 6,877,262 sheets of notes and securities, representing $1,916,790,160; and 13,915,812 sheets, containing 280,240,965 stamps for the internal revenue and Customs services. The expenditures were $829,007 28, of which $642,494 69 was used in executing work for the several bureaus of the Treasury and other departments, to be reimbursed, leaving $171,582 32 as the net expenditure for the proper work of the bureau. This showing is believed to bear out the position taken by the Government that the work now done by the bureau can be more economically and satisfactorily performed by the Government than it was under contract. During the year 1878 there were made upon hand-presses 20,244,490 impressions, containing 3,210,310,870 square inches; during the fiscal year just closed there were made, in the same manner, 36,573,724 impressions, containing 6,032,538,375 square inches. The superficial area of the product of each year, reduced to impressions by a common standard shows that the product of 1878 equals 25,478,800 impressions, and the product of 1879 equals 47,877,200 impressions—an increase of nearly 90 per cent. In the different divisions of the bureau a large increase is shown in the amount of work done, but not a corresponding increase in the size of the pay-rolls. As a whole the increase in the work of the bureau in the fiscal year 1879, as compared with 1878, will closely approximate 90 per cent., while the aggregate expenditures of 1879 exceed those of 1878 only 54 per cent. The object of the comparison is to show that the operation of the system works a gradual improvement in the results obtained, and has placed the bureau upon a strictly business basis. The number of persons employed has been from 677 to 929. Pending the passage of the act of March 1, 1879, changing the tax on tobacco, it became necessary to stop work on all classes of internal revenue stamps for tobacco stamps and to furlough a large number of employes. When the act was approved, the demand for new stamps was very urgent and continued so until the close of the year. The chief of the bureau says the results accomplished were reached through a steady adherence to the salutary reforms introduced by Secretary Sherman on the reorganization of the bureau.

A GREENBACK CONFERENCE CALLED.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The following circulars were issued to-night:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18, 1879.

The National Committee of the National Party *are hereby notified and requested to attend a meeting* of said committee, to be held at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 8th of January, 1880, at No. 909 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, D. C. A full attendance is requested.

F. P. DEWEES,
Chairman National Committee National Party.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18, 1879.

In view of the gravity of public affairs, the imminent peril to representative government, we, the undersigned, Chairmen of the Congressional Committee of the National Greenback-Labor Party and of the National Committee of the National Party, hereby invite the Union Greenback National Committee, Chairmen and members of the various State Committees, representatives of Greenback and Labor organizations, editors of newspapers throughout the country friendly to the principles of Greenback and Labor organizations, to meet in conference at Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of January, 1880, the Congressional Committee of the National Greenback-Labor Party, and the National Committee of the National Party, for the purpose of agreeing upon a time, place, and basis of representation of a National Convention, to be held for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles and placing in nomination candidates for President and Vice President.

T. H. MURCH,
Chairman of the Congressional Committee, National Greenback-Labor Party.

F. P. DEWEES,
Chairman of the National Committee of National Party.

THE ART INTERCHANGE COMPETITION.

The Society of Decorative Art gave rise to a small sheet called the *Art Interchange*, which has had unusual success among art amateurs and people of fashion of this City. The editors of the *Art Interchange* having offered prizes ranging between $50 and $10 for the best original door-curtains, painted tiles or plates, and Christmas cards, have been surprised by the number and excellence of the entries. The objects offered in competition for the six prizes are on exhibition at the Kurtz Gallery, where they will remain until Friday, when the judges, consisting of Messrs. J. T. Johnston, S. L. M. Barlow, William H. Goodyear, and C. C. Perkins, together with Mrs. William S. Hoyt and Mrs. T. M. Wheeler, ladies representing the Society of Decorative Art, will determine who are the winners. The exhibition certainly shows a marked improvement in the department of household art, to which the society and the bright little paper of Messrs. Whitlock & Turnure are devoted. Without wishing to prejudge the decision of the judges, or to compare one piece with another, it may be said, in general, that there is more originality shown in door-curtains than in tiles and plates, and more in these latter than in the Christmas and dinner cards. Among the first mentioned is a *portière* with maroon velvet tops and bottoms, and with central zone of drab or fawn-colored cloth, on which branches from the copper beech, or similar tree, have been embroidered. This is a very rich piece in color. Another has a central field full of tiger-lilies; it is kept very low in tone throughout, being made of materials which show none of the customary brand-newness of furniture stuffs. In contrast to these is a charmingly simple *portière* for a boudoir, made entirely of cotton materials, the figures of a woman and child, &c., being stitched in blue outline upon a white ground. The lining is blue. Japanese subjects are very great favorites, as might be expected. One aspirant has made a full set of designs for plates from the grotesque mythological figures of wind, thunder, lightning, &c., which are seen in the picture-books of uncontaminated Japan. A set of dinner-cards, or rather card-holders, have sketches in crewel-work on satin, and are done with much freedom and grace. A narrow card slips into place on the face of each, so that the holder may be used again and again. The judges will have trouble in distributing the prizes among 150 competitors.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The resignation of First Lieut. Jacob E. Bloom, Fourth Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 1, 1880. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. T. S. Mumford, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended two months, with the approval of the Secretary of War, and the leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieut. A. E. Kilpatrick, Seventeenth Infantry, is extended five months.

Capt. P. C. Pope, of the United States Marine Corps, at Boston, has been ordered to take passage in the Cunard steamer Batavia, on the 29th inst., for Nice, there to assume duty as Commander of the Marine Guard on board the Trenton, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Howell, and as Fleet Marine Officer of the European Station.

Commander Staunton, of the United States training-ship Constitution, writes to the Navy Department, from Norfolk, Va., of the gallantry displayed by Master Aaron Ward and ship's Corporal James Thayer in rescuing a boy who fell overboard on the night of the 16th inst. He also speaks of the zeal and celerity displayed by William Johnson and Cecil Rounds, seamen, and by William J. Dower and John Pisce, second class boys, in lowering a dingy and picking up three persons. The Secretary, in reply, ordered a commendatory letter to be written to Master Ward, a medal to be given to James Thayer, and that Commander Staunton express the appreciation of the department to the others.

Lieut. Edwin S. Jacobs is ordered to the Marion, at New-York. Ensign Samuel W. B. Diehl is detached from the Hydrographic office and ordered to the Marion.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 18.—The United States steam sloop-of-war Kearsarge touched at Charleston to-day and proceeded to Tybee. Officers and crew all well.

TRYING TO OUST KELLOGG

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE.

THE STORY OF A HEBREW PEDDLER, WHO CONFESSED HIMSELF A CRIMINAL, A PRIVATE DETECTIVE OF BUTLER, AND A DISAPPOINTED PLACE-HUNTER—KELLOGG'S DEMAND FOR A FAIR HEARING.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18.—In the Senate sub-committee investigation to-day, Peter Williams testified regarding the election in the Seventh Ward of this city in 1876; Moore, who was declared elected to the Legislature from this ward, told the witness that the Clerk in the Packard Legislature used to answer for members when the roll was called; Moore gave the witness to understand that he could tell a tale about Kellogg's election that would be useful to the Democrats, out of which they could make a pile of money; they agreed to this, but Moore being offered a place in the Custom-house, which he accepted, would now testify to the contrary; Blanchard, who was now dead, gave Moore 300 blank registration papers to use in the Seventh Ward; Moore said the ward went Democratic, but was counted for the Republicans; after the election the registration books were taken to the Custom-house and names were erased.

D. H. Monier, United States Supervisor in the Seventh Ward, in the election of 1876, testified as follows: "The election was very fair; no trouble occurred and no protest was entered, yet Poll No. 3 was thrown out by the Returning Board; nearly 500 votes were cast at this poll, about 170 majority for the Democrats." The witness said the returns had all been made according to law.

Major E. A. Burke testified regarding the election in 1876, especially as to the election at Poll No. 3, in the Seventh Ward. His testimony was substantially that given before other investigating committees.

Bernard Williams, an Israelite, native of Poland, testified that he was employed by James Lewis, Naval Officer at New-Orleans, to go to Washington in the interest of Kellogg; when he reached Washington he reported to Kellogg, who sent him, with others, to watch the depot for the arrival of Spofford's witnesses; Kellogg received a dispatch from Lewis saying that the witness was all right; when Delacey, Blackstone, Johnson, and two others, whose names the witness could not recall, arrived in Washington, the witness, at 12 o'clock at night, took them to Gov. Kellogg's room; Kellogg said he wanted them to go back on their affidavits and give testimony for him instead of for Spofford. They stated that the affidavits made in New-Orleans were true, and feared they would be punished if they testified differently in Washington. Kellogg took up a law book and read, showing them that they could not be harmed if they went back on the affidavits. After much drinking and smoking, the witnesses agreed to testify as Kellogg desired. Present in the room at the time were Gov. Kellogg, the five witnesses before mentioned, Conquest Clarke, and two others. Before the bargain was made Gov. Kellogg told the negroes that if he was turned out of the Senate none of them—no Republican—could live in Louisiana; that they would all be assassinated. If they went back on their affidavits they would be protected in every way, they would get $500 each and places in the Custom-house at $90 per month. Big promises, also, were made to the witness, but not fulfilled. Before they left Kellogg's room that night in Washington, he took a large envelope from his pocket and counted out to Spofford's witnesses $500 as a consideration for testimony to be given before the Kellogg-Spofford committee, then in session. It was nearly daylight before this meeting broke up. The witness produced a memorandum made by Kellogg directing him to the room of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections; Charles Cavagnac came to Washington with the Spofford witnesses.

At the conclusion of the direct testimony the witness said he had been hiding all day to prevent them from bringing him before the committee. When asked by Senator Hill for his reason, he said he had been informed that if he came before the committee and testified against Kellogg he would not get his pension; that he was an ex-Federal soldier, had been wounded, and, as there was several years' pension due him, he wanted the money.

Cross-examined by Senator Cameron, he said: "I am a peddler by occupation; during the war I was in Gen. Banks's command; later I was a private detective here for Gen. Butler." To the question, "How often have you been in prison?" the witness became furious, and said he did not want to be insulted. The fact was finally elicited that he had been arrested several times for misdemeanors. He had told several persons this story before; he hid himself to-day because Morris Marks told him if he came before the committee he would not get his pension; there was now about 14 years' pension due him; he went to the State-house about 10 days ago and made an affidavit substantially the same as he had testified to to-day; some time ago he asked for a place in the Custom-house; if he had got it he would not have testified; he wrote to Gov. Kellogg that they would not give him a place, and as he got no answer he went and told Cavagnac everything; he saw Gov. Kellogg yesterday and again last night; promised not to come before the committee, but when he went home at 3 o'clock, after hiding all day, the Sergeant-at-Arms was waiting there, and brought him here.

It being 5:30 o'clock, the committee decided to adjourn until to-morrow morning. Before doing so Gov. Kellogg, by permission, made the following statement: "The testimony of this witness, of course, affects me personally, and I think as a brother Senator, Mr. Chairman, you will allow me to say at this time that I shall ask the committee to give me an early opportunity to call before you whatever witnesses may be accessible now, to disprove the testimony of this witness. This matter is not covered by your resolution, and I may be unable to meet the case as fully as I desire; but, if not, I shall, as it is a personal matter, ask the Senate at the earliest opportunity after it convenes, to institute an investigation which may be both thorough and complete, to the end that the truth may be known." In reply the Chairman stated that every opportunity would be given for testimony in rebuttal.

DAMAGES FOR AN ASSAULT.

The case of Edgar O. Clark against James Burtis, for assault and battery, in which $1,000 damages was asked by the plaintiff, occupied the attention of the County Court, now in session at White Plains, on Monday and part of yesterday. The plaintiff is a resident and does business in the Town of New-Rochelle, and the defendant resides in the Town of Mamaroneck. On the 28th day of last June, Clark had business calling him to the house of Mr. Burtis, and while there, without provocation the latter violently assaulted him, approaching from behind and striking him with his fist a blow upon the right side of the head upon and under the ear, knocking him down, severely bruising and otherwise injuring him. By reason of this assault the plaintiff has since suffered, and is still suffering, great bodily pain, and has been compelled to pay a considerable sum for medical attendance. The defense set up was that Clark was a trespasser, and that the above blow was struck with the open hand, and that his injuries from which he now suffers were from chronic causes. Martin J. Keogh conducted the case for the plaintiff, and P. McClellan for the defendant. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $750.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Guion steam-ship Wisconsin sailed for Liverpool yesterday, and the Gallia, of the Cunard Line, will follow for the same port to-day. Thomas Bayley Potter will be among the passengers of the latter vessel. The departure of the steam-ships The Queen and the Denmark, of the National Line, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed until to-morrow. The cabin passenger list of the Wisconsin contains the following names:

John Davison, D. J. Keane, W. E. Horner, John Gray, John Damerell, H. E. Billings, L. D. Jones, D. Dingle, E. D. Ainsworth, John James, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Bussell, Mrs. Sarah Noble, William Noble, the Rev. L. C. Barre, Mrs. Barre, J. Roswell, Dr. T. M. Bridges, Dr. James H. Letcher, G. Bartlett, William Williams, Silva Clapim, Alfred Corin, the Rev. Mr. Crowthey, John McKenna, E. Dooley, Zacat Therdien.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN NEWARK.

At a special election in Newark, yesterday, for Alderman of the Sixth ward, to fill the unexpired term of Mayor-elect Fiedler, Frederick G. Krais, Republican, was elected, receiving 958 votes to 949 cast for Edward Mullen, Democrat.

THE MONTCLAIR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The inquest in the Montclair Railroad accident, in which a train plunged into the Hackensack River on the 4th inst., and by which the engineer, Ira Decker, was killed, was continued, before Coroner Wiggins and a jury, at Jersey City, last evening. Michael Mannion, assistant bridge-tender, gave the same evidence as Moore, the bridge-tender. Mr. Douglass, Superintendent of the road, testified that he knew nothing of the laws governing draw-bridges on railroads. He thought all employes of railroads should know how to read and write, but he knew Moore could do neither. The inquest will be concluded Thursday evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

An interesting performance was given at this theatre last night—interesting in a double sense, as something bearing the Perdicaris stamp and as a fresh novelty which proved to have many elements of excellence. It was generally feared that the new play announced for production would turn out to be of the same family as "The Picture," since the already famous author of that melancholy work was to serve as godfather. Fortunately, this fear was groundless. The play, though it excited more curiosity than sympathy, was far from dull, and the acting of Mr. Joseph Wheelock was of a kind which will be remembered with distinct pleasure by those who saw it.

A few words about the play, in the first place. It is entitled "Self-conquest," and is based upon Wilkie Collins's romantic tale, "The Frozen Deep." The character of the work is almost described by this simple statement. Dramas embodying the peculiar talents of Mr. Collins are, as we have had occasion to remark before, singular rather than strong, unnatural, extravagant, and more especially psychological. The celebrated novelist has his theories respecting the phenomena of second-sight and Spiritualism, and he has made ample use of these theories. They reappear in almost everything that he writes. His speculations color his fancies as effectually as the seasons color the leaves of trees. His most striking heroines are uncomfortable creatures who are eternally looking into distance, through the mysterious obscurity of time, over the hollow voids of space. They are transcendentalists, though not in the sense advocated by the New-England speculators. They are the substantial essences of dreams, visions, sentiments, and spiritual visitations. They are interesting, perhaps, as studies, but as human beings they are bores. Transcendentalism out of the spheres of philosophy and poetry—such poetry as Shelley's—is apt to strike one as something ludicrous; to the average practical man it seems nothing less than pure nonsense. We confess that we look at the subject seriously; from a theatrical stand-point, however, it appears absurd. The adapters of "The Frozen Deep" were not deterred by this fact from making a bold attempt to place the story, including most of its details, upon the stage; and, if the result seems extravagant and overstrained in sentiment, they deserve credit for a partially successful endeavor. The heroine of "Self-Conquest is perfectly undramatic, and awakens neither pity nor sympathy. Such a mingling of spirituality and emotion grows vulgar and dull in the glare of footlight and lime-light. On the other hand, the character of the hero is essentially human and therefore dramatic; he belongs to our comon nature and to the stage. This part is well depicted, and is the life of the drama. Outside of it the latter is worthless. Because the love, the misery, and the self-sacrifice of *Richard Wardour* appeal to the heart and to the imagination, the story which revolves around him is theatrically interesting. We may add that the adapters have divided their play into four brief acts, and, though the action progresses in the face of clear inconsistencies, and though much of this action leads to morbid and unwholesome issues, the general effect is fairly well sustained. The second act is certainly strong, and the final act is genuinely pathetic. But the third act sounds like a Platonic dialogue on the subjects of medicine and the soul; it is really a combination of moonlight and commonplace.

We can speak more emphatically of Mr. Wheelock's acting, for that was of a high grade, as fine, indeed, as anything we have seen him do. The repressed intensity of his passion, the force and variety of his action, his admirable vigor and earnestness, his fervor, his pathos, his magnetism, all went to complete a splendid embodiment. The inherent faults of his method were less apparent on this occasion than usual, although he made no attempts to conceal them. At intervals his shambling gait, awkward gestures, and familiar manners, threatened to spoil the broad effect of his acting. But he retrieved himself immediately. In the second act, some of the effects which he produced were startling in their spontaneity; and in the death scene, the wild disorder of brain and heart was vividly pictured. Mr. Wheelock is one of the few actors now before the public who possess passion; a vicious method cannot take away this gift, whose holder may exercise unlimited power over the heart. Some of the worst acting we have seen was ground out of Mr. Wheelock's mill; but in his best moments he can move an audience with a slight effort. His *Richard Wardour* must be placed altogether to his credit, for he carried the play on his shoulders, and carried it successfully. There was one other instance of good acting in the representation, namely, Mr. Cahill's *John Want*. The part was meagre, and would have been insignificant in most hands. But this actor gave it prominence by making it characteristic. In voice, gesture, and manner this impersonation was absolutely truthful and free from the slightest self-consciousness. If Mr. Cahill's ability can be measured by his *John Want*, he is an excellent comedian.

All the other members of the cast were weak, not excepting Miss Nard Almayne, who played her part from beginning to end in one key; her face is spiritual and refined, but its expression hardly varies. Her presence is pleasing; her voice monotonous and uncultivated. It is to be feared that she is only one more addition to the growing stock of sentimental young women who are now tramping the stage, or, perhaps we should say, floating over it. Their mission apparently is "to weep, and smile no more."

At the conclusion of the play, last night, two gentlemen came forward and announced themselves as the authors; one of them was Mr. Townsend Percy, but the name of the other escaped us. "Self-Conquest" was announced as an anonymous work.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. John White's first organ recital takes place this afternoon at Chickering Hall.

The Philharmonic Society will give their first public rehearsal on Friday afternoon at the Academy of Music, to be followed by the concert Saturday evening at the same place. Mr. Franz Rummel will be the soloist and play the same Tschaikowsky concerto already noticed in connection with the Brooklyn Society.

The second performance of Verdi's "Aida" is announced for to-night by Mr. Mapleson at the Academy of Music, with the same cast as before. The management may reasonably claim for this representation that it is, on the whole, the most complete and splendid performance of the opera ever given in New-York. The leading artists are all thoroughly competent, the chorus and orchestra are in full numbers, and have been well drilled, and the scenery, costumes, and appointments are not only rich and costly, but are appropriate and in good taste. Mr. Mapleson's further announcements are "Trovatore" for Friday evening, "Martha" for the Saturday matinée, and on Sunday evening a second performance of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," which was so successfully given last Sunday night.

AN ALDERMAN TO BE INVESTIGATED.

In the Hoboken Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman Schmidt introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the rumor that Councilman Webb is the person who was arrested in New-York under the name of Samuel Wilson, and who is charged with lottery gambling. Chairman Crissy declared the resolution out of order. The First Methodist Church, of which Mr. Webb is a member, was appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Thomas J. Brownlee, who on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 5, last, in the City of Yonkers, shot and killed George F. Widmann as they were both returning from an excursion, was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury of Westchester County for murder in the first degree. He has been in the County Jail ever since the shooting, and his trial will probably take place next month.

WINNERS IN A DOUBLE-SCULL RACE.

BARRIE, Ontario, Nov. 18.—A double-scull race, two miles with a turn, for $100 a side, between Gaudaur and Adair, of Toronto, and Humphrey and Faley, of Collingwood, took place on Kempenfeldt Bay this afternoon, and was won by the Toronto men in 14:20. The weather was very cold, interfering somewhat with the scullers.

THE MURDER IN ROCKLAND

TRYING TO SHOW THE REV. MR. HAYDEN'S MOTIVE.

A HARD FIGHT FOR THE ADMISSION OF TESTIMONY BEGUN—WHAT THE STATE CLAIMS—A DEAD WOMAN'S EVIDENCE COMING IN THROUGH A REPORTER.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 18.—There was very little in the Hayden trial to-day that was of much interest until the afternoon, when the first arguments were made on the subject of the declarations made by the girl. Mr. Root, the reporter, who had already been a witness, was called to give the testimony which Mrs. Jane E. Studley, Mary Stannard's employer, gave in Madison. Mrs. Studley recently died. It was after consultation with her that the girl first became convinced that she was about to become a mother. Objection was made to this testimony, mainly on the ground that the witness could give only the substance of what Mrs. Studley had said, and not her exact words. After a long debate, the prosecutors carried an outpost, so to speak, and the manner of introducing the evidence was approved by the court. But, with almost the first question, objection was made to the evidence itself, and when court was adjourned the arguments were not ended. The great struggle for the introduction of the evidence on which the case depends has now begun, and the State is trying to establish Mr. Hayden's motive.

When court was opened, Abraham De Silva, photographer, was still on the stand, and Mr. Watrous was cross-examining him about the photographs he had made in Rockland. Concerning the four pictures of the spot where the body was found, the cross-examiner was very particular to secure the position of the camera in each case, and its distance from the place where the body had lain. The picture of the road leading up to the Stannard house was taken, the witness said, from a point about 20 paces south of the stile which led to the spring, and his camera stood over the wheel-track on the left side of the roadway. He couldn't tell how far, in fact, the picture showed the road, but was sure that the Stannard house could not be seen from his camera. A mark was shown on the map, as the limit of the view of the road. "The photograph was taken," said the witness, "not to show just how much of the road could be seen, but to show how secluded the spot near the spring was." When describing the picture which gives the view southward to Hayden's house from a point just south of Burr's barn, the witness showed traces of a worn foot-path leading from the road, and also spoke of one of the fences between the point of view and Hayden's house as having bushes with it so high that one could not see over them. Much time was consumed in the examination of the picture which gives the view northward from the rear window on the ground floor on the north side of Hayden's house. During the Madison trial, Mrs. Hayden testified that after her husband left the house at 2:15 P. M. Tuesday, to go to his wood-lot, she watched him from that window until he had left the road, just north of Burr's barn, and did not lose sight of him until he had gone a short distance in the meadow in the direction of his wood-lot. This picture the State introduces to show what intervened between that window and the route Mr. Hayden is said to have taken. With it are a picture of the same scene taken in Winter and a photographic transparency of the original view. "When this was taken," said the witness, "my camera stood outside the rear window on the ground floor, north side, and was on a level with the central lower pane of glass."

"Why did you choose that lower pane?" asked Mr. Watrous.

"Because that was the level of a person sitting on a chair in the room inside."

"But you must have had instructions. What reason was given to you by counsel for the State, why you must take that pane of glass?"

"We don't object," said Mr. Waller to the court, "to any inquiries which will make the picture intelligible, but now, having the location of the camera, the field included, and the direction, as compared with the map, they have all that's necessary. Now they want to find out what we said to him, or in his hearing, as a reason for choosing that window. To that we must object."

"We've learned," replied Mr. Watrous, "that we can't be too careful in questioning these specialists. This picture is intended to show something, but your Honors know that photographs will sometimes mislead. It is with them sometimes as with the microscope, concerning which my distinguished friend, Dr. White, is said to have remarked, 'If you only bring your imagination to bear, you can see in it almost anything you want to.' We want to see whether this photographer went there with a bias; whether he was instructed to produce a particular result. Theoretically, photography produces an unvarying picture of the same object, but practically it does not do this. If he was told to put his camera so as to show what Mrs. Hayden could do or could not do, he did right in obeying, but we have a right to know why he was told to look Burr-barn-ward from that spot."

"It is now the sixth week of this trial," said Mr. Waller, "and although counsel for the defense have frequently said that experts have been directed by us, we have the pleasing consolation that not yet has there dropped from the lips of any witness, even under severe cross-examination, that any representative of the State has tried to prejudice or bias him. Now they propose to see whether this witness has stopped the sun in its course and changed the laws of light. They try to discover the State's evidence out of season. The State will show at the proper time, in chief or in rebuttal, why this picture was taken."

"You can inquire," said Judge Sanford, "whether the instructions were correctly followed, and whether the photograph is correct, and about the circumstances under which the picture was taken; but we do not think you can ask him to reveal the State's purpose in taking the picture."

The witness said that the State wanted him to give as good an idea as possible of what could be seen from that window.

"You didn't set your camera at any other place. If you had, there would have been a somewhat different result?"

"Yes, but the difference would have been very trifling."

A picture of the Stannard house was shown, and Mr. Waller showed the jury the position of the door and the view from it down the road.

Edgar Studley, of Guilford, son of the Mrs. Studley who was a witness, and who has died since this trial began, was called to the stand. He testified that his mother, Mrs. Jane E. Studley, testified in the Madison trial, and that she died Nov. 3, 1879; he had known Mary Stannard, who had been employed by him and his mother. The questions, "When did she come to your house?" and "When did she go?" were objected to and withdrawn. Neither side wished to hear anything more from the witness at this time, and he was allowed to go.

Luzerne Stevens, whose house was opposite to Hayden's, testified that on the day of the murder, he was putting on wall-paper in a front room in his house. From the windows he could see a large part of Hayden's premises. On that day there were in his family himself, his wife, his child, his father, mother, and sister.

"Did you see anything of Hayden that day?"

"I first saw him at 11:15 A. M. or 11:30 A. M., as he was driving into his yard in a top-carriage. He came from the north. I next saw him north of his house, about 4 P. M. He was walking toward his house in his potato-field, and was between a large white stone and his house. He had on a straw hat, a striped shirt, and dark cotton pantaloons. About 6 P. M. Burton Mills, a boy, came along in the road, and cried out that Mary Stannard's body had been found up by the Big Rock, and that she had either cut her own throat or some one had cut it for her. Hayden and I went up to the spot, and I helped to move the body. I saw blood on the ground near her right elbow after we picked her up, and I noticed pieces of blackberries near the body. Some of them were in the blood."

On cross-examination the witness said he had then been quite well acquainted with Hayden for one and a half years; he got up that morning about 6 o'clock, and after breakfast, about 7:30, began work with his wife; he couldn't tell where the rest of the family were that day, but felt sure that some of them were away from the house at times; the only person he saw go by the house was Mrs. Ward and her son, in the afternoon. "I think that in the Madison trial," said he, "I said that I saw no one pass, but Mrs. Ward was afterwad recalled to my mind by my wife. I remember her, because it was thundering when she passed, and my wife said: 'I think she'll have to stop somewhere or get wet.' I said she couldn't hear the thunder because she was deaf. She replied that her boy could hear it. One quarter of an hour after I saw Hayden in the afternoon I asked my wife what time it was, and she said it was 4:15. There was nothing unusual about Hayden's appearance when I saw him coming toward his house. I didn't see any child out there, but there might have been one. I don't remember testifying to the Grand Jury that I saw him go into his front door." The witness then described the scene around the body. He didn't remember any one saying anything about a Coroner. Hayden assisted, apparently willingly. The witness was one who lighted a match and looked for a knife; he had never testified about the pieces of blackberries before; he saw five or six of the pieces, and each one was about one-quarter of a berry.

Over the testimony of the next witness there was a contest which lasted the remainder of the day. The State called Frank D. Root, of New-York, who reported the Madison trial for a New-Haven daily with which he was then connected, for the purpose of getting in, through him, the testimony of Mrs. Jane E. Studley, who had died since this trial began. The girl was at work for Mrs. Studley until the Sunday before her death, and in the Madison trial Mrs. Studley testified that she examined her, as a result of conversations concerning her condition, and found some evidence of pregnancy. Mary, she said, thought she was pregnant. The girl had made a confidant of her employer, and Mrs. Studley would have told the Madison court much more had it not been excluded. The witness testified that he heard Mrs. Studley's testimony, and made a report of it.

"Can you repeat it in the exact words she used?"

"Probably not."

"Can you give to this court its substance?"

"I can."

Objection was taken and the fight began. It was stated by Mr. Waller that only so much of Mary's declarations was desired as described her physical ailments at that time.

"Our chief objection," said Mr. Jones, "aside from the one which will be argued further on, about the admission of Mary's other declarations, is that the witness on the stand cannot testify unless he can give the exact language of the dead witness." He referred to the case of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against Richards, in the 18th of Pickering, and the case of Warren against Nichols, in the 6th of Metcalf. The substance of the head-note in the first was that it was not sufficient in such a case for the witness to prove the substance and effect of the dead witness's testimony, but the whole and the precise words must be given. Judge Putnam said in the opinion that such evidence was competent, if the witness gave the same evidence as the dead witness. "The same, and not the substance," said Mr. Jones. The second case was similar. He also claimed that the hearing in Madison was not a trial.

Mr. Waller claimed that the substance of the dead witness's testimony was sufficient, and in support of his position brought out a long list of authorities, including First of Greenleaf, pp. 209 and 215; Waterman's United States Criminal Digest, edition of 1877, p. 135; 17th Vermont, State against Hooker; 17th, Alabama, Davis against State; 10th, Humphrey's, Tennessee, Kendrick against State; 45th, California, People against Murphy; 22d of New-Hampshire, Young against Dearborn; and 5th, McLean's United States Circuit Court Reports for Illinois, p. 286. In a long address to the court he explained the bearing of these decisions and opinions upon the question at issue.

Mr. Watrous said that so far as he knew the course proposed had never been taken in a criminal cause in this State. The State Constitution says the accused person must be confronted by his witnesses. "Shall this witness," he asked, "be allowed to interpret through his brain the testimony of Mrs. Studley—to give his impression of what she meant? If he could repeat her exact language he would be within the rule."

Mr. Waller here was allowed to add some authorities. "The exact words," he said, "are doubtless better than the substance, but the substance is to be admitted, not because it is the best, but because it is the best that can be produced, the best being lost. To insist upon the exact words in every case would encourage rash and dishonest witnesses, and tend to exclude honest witnesses who wish strictly to observe their oath."

"But it is not here," said Mr. Watrous; "it is only his interpretation of her testimony which you offer. He may have misunderstood her. While a few authorities say the substance may be admitted, the best-reasoned cases I can find, particularly in New-York and Massachusetts, are unmistakably the other way. The witness is not a funnel through which Mrs. Studley's testimony can be poured into this panel. He was in Madison as a reporter, and, it may be, that, in looking for those things which are somewhat sensational, he overlooked something important but prosaic. Without any disrespect to him or his craft, I must say that I prefer, in such cases, the testimony of counsel who took notes. The case cited in California is one in which counsel was allowed to testify from his notes."

After a short recess a decision was delivered by Judge Sanford. "The first objection," said he, "is the general one against hearsay, to the effect that Mrs. Studley herself, if alive, could not testify in this matter here, on the ground that Mary's statements to her were not part of the *res gestæ*. We understand that this will be argued hereafter. The second is that the Madison hearing was not a trial. It seems to us that for all purposes, so far as the decision of this question is concerned, it was a trial, although the magistrate did not have final jurisdiction. The third objection is that this witness's testimony is not admissible unless given in Mrs. Studley's exact words. We don't understand that he is to be asked to give his interpretation or impression of what she said, or its effect on his mind. I never heard, in cases where confessions have been used, that the exact words were insisted upon in order to make a confession competent; nor in cases where the declarations of a witness are given, for the purpose of impeaching him. We think the testimony ought not to be excluded."

Thereupon Mr. Waller asked the witness: "Did Mrs. Studley testify that she had made an examination of Mary Stannard's person? and if so, state what she said was the result of the examination."

"What difference does it make?" asked Watrous, "what her condition was there and then, or of what significance in this case is Mrs. Studley's diagnosis?"

"The question of motive has now arisen," said Mr. Harrison, "in the course of the prosecution. If the doctors had found that in four or five months Mary would have become a mother, and if we could show that four or five months before her death she was with Mr. Hayden under suspicious circumstances; could show that he was a married man and a lay preacher in a denomination of Christians which does not permit its teachers of morals to be publicly reputed to be fathers of bastards; could show that most of his income came from preaching, and that he hoped to be admitted to the Conference—then it might follow that the temptation would be very strong for him to wish the evidence of his immorality out of the way. The seducer sometimes avails himself of abortion, and sometimes chooses to kill both mother and child. Now, if it can be shown that Mary believed she was to become a mother, and that Mr. Hayden and she both acted in accordance with such a belief, a motive can be shown just as well as by establishing the fact that she was pregnant. The State proposes to show, beginning with this evidence, that Mr. Hayden's motive was a desire to remove the evidence of his sin." Several cases were cited as authorities.

"It is necessary to establish a motive," said Mr. Waller, "and we are trying to do it by showing that there was that about this girl which would have induced this man to murder her. In cases of robbery we can show that the robbed house contained valuables to attract the robber before we prove the robbery, and we can even show that the house was reputed to contain valuables, or that the robbed man was reputed to be rich. So can we proceed in this case. That which impelled the murderer was her pregnancy or reputed pregnancy. If we show she was reputed to be pregnant, or thought she was, it is not necessary to prove that she was pregnant."

Mr. Watrous here began a long address in reply. The fact that she was pregnant, or that she was supposed to be, while at Mrs. Studley's, he contended, had nothing to do with his client or the charge that Mr. Hayden had killed the girl. The jury was excused, and the argument continued until 6 o'clock, when court was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

VEXATIOUS SEQUEL TO A HUNT.

THE TROUBLE WHICH A BUCK CAUSED A SHERIFF AND HIS FRIENDS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A case that will attract unusual attention, owing to its peculiar nature, and the positions occupied by the parties to it, will come up at the December term of the Pike County (Penn.) Court. Under the Game law of Pike County, it is a criminal offense to hunt deer with dogs. About the middle of October, W. K. Ridgway, Sheriff of Pike County; John C. Westbrook, the County Clerk; Benjamin Bennett, High Constable of Milford Borough, and Louis Fauchere, proprietor of the Fauchere House, a noted Summer resort, went on a deer hunt back in Dingman Township, near Log-tavern Pond. They returned with a fine buck. The story they told was that the deer had been brought into the pond by the dogs, where, after an exciting chase about the pond, it was shot and killed by one of their number. On the strength of their declarations, Jacob Kleinhaus, a prominent citizen, swore out a warrant for the arrest of the whole party, on charge of violating the Game law by running deer with hounds. They were arrested, and, at a hearing before Esquire E. B. Quick, were held in $100 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Kleinhaus offered to go bail for the prisoners, but they refused to give bail, and telegraphed to Honesdale for Judge C. P. Waller, before whom they wished to sue out a writ of habeas corpus. They were allowed to go about the town in charge of a constable until evening, when, no word having been received from Judge Waller, they were locked up in jail. Next day they appeared before Justice H. L. West and gave the required bail.

After these proceedings it leaked out that the arrested men did not kill the deer at all, but had purchased it of a hunter named Hoffman. It was killed, they claimed, by a brother of the Justice who committed them to jail. They charge that the arrest was made at the instigation of the prosecutor, who held a grudge against two of the party, who had annoyed him with threats of prosecuting him for alleged violations of the Game law. The arrested men claim that they can show, beyond a doubt, that none of them killed the deer, or had anything to do with it, their story about running it in the pond, and the subsequent killing, being told merely to give éclat to their possession of the buck. The proceedings already taken are attended with a big bill of costs, and if the innocence of the hunters is established before the Grand Jury the prosecutor will be mulcted for the amount. In that event, a suit to recover damages for false imprisonment is talked of, but it is not likely that will follow, as the "prisoners" will be content with a vindication and putting the costs on the complainant.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Norwegian bark Dagny, Capt. Frelich, which arrived at Sables d'Olonnes, Nov. 9, from New-York, has been seriously damaged.

The American ship John T. Berry, Capt. Jordan, which arrived in the Thames on Nov. 15, from New-York, has grounded.

The Norwegian bark Resolut, Capt. Laurus, from Philadelphia Oct. 8, for Dunkirk, is ashore near that port.

The British ship Rutlandshire, Capt. Jarvis, from Hamburg for Baltimore, has arrived at Dartmouth, with her cargo shifted.

As the National Line steamer Canada, Capt. Heeley, hence for New-York, was passing down the Thames, she came in collision with the Woolwich steam-boat pier, completely destroying it. The steamer proceeded, not having sustained any damage.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18.—The steamer Cambridge, Boston, for Bangor, has put in here on account of the storm.

The steamer Falmouth, Eastport, for Boston, remains here.

The City of Portland, Boston, for Eastport, left here at 4:15 o'clock this morning, but is probably anchored below.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—The schooner Sasco (light) went ashore at Fairport last night. The crew was saved.

HASTINGS BECOMES A VILLAGE.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The citizens of Hastings-on-the-Hudson voted to-day on the question of incorporation as a village, which was carried by a vote of 104 to 75. The new village comprises about two square miles.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE SEVENTH'S GREAT FAIR.

WHAT WAS SEEN AT THE BOOTHS YESTERDAY—PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

When the doors of the new armory of the Seventh Regiment were thrown open at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon—the second day of the fair—the rain was falling heavily, and as the ladies took their places in their ornate bazaars, they felt uncomfortable, although the room was warm. There were fewer visitors than attendants on the main floor for fully an hour after the doors were opened, but as night fell, business men on their way homeward dropped in, and finding that a good dinner could be had in the restaurant, which is one of the attachments of the great show, they remained during the evening. Carriages laden with gayly-dressed ladies and children began to roll up to the doors on Fourth and Lexington avenues as early as 6 o'clock; the gas was lighted, and the immense caravansary became as gay as an Academy ball. The arrangement of the booths renders it necessary for any one desiring to find the head-quarters of any particular company, to make a circuit of the room, as, in order to satisfy all the companies, they were compelled to draw lots for a choice of positions. Thus on entering the room the visitor finds the bazaars of Companies K and G on either hand, while those of Companies H and D flank the rustic greenery, attended by the lady friends of the field and staff, in the centre of the room. The booths of Companies E and I are on the right and left centres respectively, those of Companies A and B come next, while the ornamental stalls of Companies C and F bring up the rear. The Chairmen of the Ladies' Committees at the several booths yesterday were as follows: Companies A, Mrs. Capt. Hayden; B, Mrs. R. F. Ware; C, Miss Secor; D, Mrs. H. H. Holly; E, Mrs. Frank Munn; F, Mrs. Frederick A. Goodwin; G, Mrs. J. C. Abrams; H, Mrs. Ellwood E. Thorne; I, Mrs. C. G. Arthur; K, Mrs. Thomas Lord. To prevent any possibility of jealousy among the ladies who manage the booths, the Chairmen of the Ladies' Committee are to be changed every day. The first company's bazaar would not be much out of place in Tokio, with its display of Japanese silks woven into various forms. The roof of its gaudy pavilion was gayly decked with American flags, however, and a grand piano of local manufacture was among the articles exposed for sale. The company also has a bazaar for the sale and raffle of children's toys. The booth of the second company is peculiarly war-like. The pillars, supporting a dome over the stall, are surmounted by stacked rifles, and the silken banners won at different times by its "tug-of-war" team occupy a conspicuous place. Silk hats and dressing-gowns for gentlemen, handsome silverware, and a large, well-appointed doll, are among the articles exposed for sale on its tables. The third company deals in heavy wares, among which is a set of bedroom furniture, a lady's jewel-safe, a saddle, whip, and riding harness. A dog-cart and harness, a superb copy of Doré's illustrated Bible, billiard-tables, and a paper rowing-shell are among the fourth company's inducements. One of the prominent features of the fifth company's collection is a handsome baby-carriage, which is to be presented to the parents of a child under 1 year old who receives the greatest number of votes. Artists could obtain quite a respectable kit of utensils at this booth. The sixth company displays a large imitation brown-stone mansion, fully furnished, and filled with dolls of all ages and sexes. The seventh company exhibits about $25,000 worth of silverware, and its members are particularly interested in raffling first-water diamond jewelry at $1 a chance. A cloth and velvet prayer-rug from the Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, attracts much attention at the booth of Company H. Besides the handsome, well-trimmed yacht which the ninth company displays as an ornamental feature of the fair, it has a large number of useful articles with an ornamental exterior. What appears at a distance to be a stack of drums, proves to be a pile of waste-paper baskets, which are close imitations of drums. Company K shows an elegant assortment of jewelry.

One of the most interesting features of the fair was the vote for handsomely-mounted dress swords, of which there were several. One of them was on the table of Company E. It was a handsome blade of steel, inlaid with gold, the gift of Mr. Frederick Creighton, of the *Real Estate Record*, who is a member of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment. The vote for the sword to be awarded to the officer of the Army or Navy at 10 P. M. stood: Gen. Grant, 51; Gen. Sherman, 42; Admiral Porter, 39; Gen. McDowell, 32, and a number of scattering ballots. For the National Guardsman's sword: Col. S. O. Ryder, of the Ninth Regiment, headed the list with 74; Major E. A. McAlpine of the Seventy-first Regiment, received 56; Capt. Frank Bacon, Second Regiment, California National Guard, 41, and Gen. Alexander Shaler, 20. In the vote for the silver and gold mounted gun, Col. S. O. Ryder also led the list, having 89 votes, while Col. Josiah Porter, of the Twenty-second, had 60, and Capt. Burke, of the Gate City Guard, of Georgia, received 45. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Board of Officers sent a handsome sword, with two scabbards, epaulets, belts, and shoulder-straps, to be awarded to the Second Lieutenant (not a member of the Sixty-ninth) who should receive the greatest number of votes. This will be put up for voting to-day. The new rifle range in the basement, managed by Capt. Robbins and Sergt. George F. Merenant, was well patronized during the day. The guns used are of small calibre, and the distance covered in shooting is 125 feet. The new range, when completed, will be 100 yards in length outside of the firing-point. It will be impossible to obtain an accurate statement of the amount of money taken in at the several stands, for the reason that a silver cup has been offered to the company which takes in the most money during the fair. The result of this is that the companies are keeping their sales quiet, and openly avow their intention of taking the cup if they have to put in money from their individual pockets on the final day of the fair. The open subscriptions received yesterday were $1,000 from Jim Keene, $500 each from Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart, and $100 from Ira Shafer.

HUNTING IN THE FAR WEST.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN TELLING HIS EXPERIENCES.

The American Geographical Society held an interesting meeting last evening in Chickering Hall, partly for the transaction of routine business, but chiefly to listen to some of the hunting experiences of the Earl of Dunraven, who is on his way to the Rocky Mountains. When the meeting was called to order by the President of the society, Judge Charles P. Daly, an audience had gathered which more than filled the body of the hall. Among those on the platform and in the audience were Prof. Bodenstedt, the German poet; the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, the Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, Francis A. Stout, Col. F. Bailey Myers, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Elial F. Hall, and William Remsen. A number of gentlemen were elected Fellows of the society. The Rev. Dr. Hitchcock offered a minute to be spread on the records eulogistic of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson. After appropriate remarks by Judge Daly, the minute was adopted, and the Judge then introduced the Earl of Dunraven as one whose frequent visits to America and published writings had made him well known in this country. The Earl read a long and interesting paper on "Moose and Cariboo Hunting in the Wilds of Canada." The title proved to be a misnomer, as the distinguished speaker devoted his remarks entirely to descriptions of some of his hunting and fishing expeditions in Colorado and New-Brunswick, referring only incidentally to Canada, and saying nothing at all about cariboo hunting. The first part of the paper was taken up with an enthusiastic description of the beauties of the great North-west region in general and of Colorado in particular. Then followed graphic accounts of a number of hunting excursions, thickly interspersed with valuable hints to hunters, explanations of how to camp out, how to hunt deer, mountain sheep, moose, &c. The Earl closed by a pleasant reference to the growing popularity of field-sports in America, and a few sarcastic words about the disgraceful condition of the streets of this City. Dr. Isaac I. Hayes moved a vote of thanks to the Earl in a glowing speech, and Mr. Pierrepont seconded it in another speech. After this, Mr. Stout offered a series of resolutions congratulating James Gordon Bennett on the success thus far of the Jeannette Arctic exploring expedition, and Dr. Hayes made a speech expressing his conviction that the expedition would certainly prove successful. The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting was adjourned.

A BURGLAR SENTENCED.

The Grand Jury of Westchester County, having found an indictment of burglary in the first degree against Washington Woodworth, for having entered the residence of the Rev. M. L. Scudder, at Mount Vernon, in September last, and stolen a quantity of silverware, he was arraigned before Judge Gifford, at the Court-house in White Plains, and pleaded guilty. The Judge then sentenced him to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison. William Hubbard, his accomplice, and from whose information the arrest of Woodworth was effected by Capt. Mangin, of the Yonkers Police, in the City of Baltimore, being younger, was sentenced to the State Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y. Woodworth is the son of Judge William A. Woodworth, at one time one of the largest land-owners at Yonkers, and whose residence for a long time was the old Phillipse manor-house, now the City Hall in Yonkers.

YESTERDAY'S STORM OF WIND AND RAIN.

The intensely disgusting rain-storm which prevailed in this vicinity yesterday was general from the Gulf of Mexico to the lakes, and covered nearly the entire country east of the Mississippi. At 9 o'clock Monday night there was not a cloud visible above the horizon, the wind was blowing a light breeze from the south-east, and the thermometer stood at 48° above zero. At 11 o'clock it was cloudy, and at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning it began to rain. The rain continued to fall, with varying degrees of severity, until 7 o'clock last evening, when it ceased. The total fall of water at that time was sixty-one one-hundredths of an inch. The thermometer had fallen 10°, and the barometer was rising rapidly, having taken an upward tendency at 3 P. M. yesterday, and going up during the following seven hours fifteen one-hundredths of an inch. The wind had also shifted to the north-west at 11 o'clock last night, and was blowing at the rate of 14 miles an hour. The highest wind was between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, at which time it blew at the rate of 22 miles an hour. The storm-signal was hoisted from the flag-staff of the Signal Service Bureau, on the top of the Equitable Building, in this City, by order of the chief officer of the Signal Service at Washington, at 6 o'clock P. M. Monday, and at 6 o'clock last evening the off-shore signals were ordered up by the same authority. In Albany, from 7 o'clock A. M. Monday till 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, 5.30 inches of snow had fallen; in Buffalo, a little over 2 inches; in Oswego, N. Y., 2½ inches, and in Portland, Me., 6.40 inches. The indications for to-day are that in New-York we shall have colder weather, partly cloudy, and heavy north to west winds.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MR. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER ON THE EARL OF BELLOMONT.

Yesterday was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the New-York Historical Society, and the occasion was celebrated in the quiet way becoming the character of the society, by a meeting in its library, at Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, at which Mr. Frederic de Peyster delivered an address. Mr. de Peyster is the President of the society. The subject of his discourse was, "The Life and Administration of Richard, Earl of Bellomont," who was Governor of New-York during three years ending with 1700. The venerable Charles O'Conor presided on the occasion, and there were present Dr. Osgood, Dr. Vermilye, ex-Secretary McCulloch, the Hon. Erastus Brooks, ex-Senator Benedict, Benjamin H. Field, the Rev. Mr. De Costa, the various officers of the society, and others. Mr. de Peyster's paper was long, occupying nearly an hour and a half in delivery, and was marked by that minuteness of detail, original research, and boldness in adopting the unpopular side, which are leading features of all Mr. de Peyster's contributions to history. Bancroft dismisses Bellomont in a page and a half, leaving the impression on the mind of the reader that he was a good sort of a man, whose administration was a total failure, and who made the mistake of trying to enforce the laws when they ought not to have been enforced, because they were so bad. Mr. de Peyster set himself to the task of vindicating the memory of the much-maligned Governor, who got into hot water in all sorts of ways. He was the man who had helped to start Kidd after pirates, and he got into trouble in England about it when that individual turned pirate himself, nor did the fact that he seized Kidd and sent him a prisoner to England silence the attacks of his political enemies. Then he incurred the bitter hostility of the merchants here by trying to enforce the acts of trade, and they stirred up their brother merchants and correspondents in London to petition for his dismissal from office. He got into a quarrel with Dr. Vesey, of Trinity Church, by trying to reclaim from Trinity the land of the King's Farm, which had been illegally granted to it by Bellomont's predecessor, Fletcher, and this quarrel set the parsons against him on both sides of the ocean, so that they publicly prayed for his removal. He had still another quarrel with the men to whom Fletcher had illegally made other extravagantly large grants of land, so that about three quarters of the Province was granted away. What with his enemies in England and here, secular, ecclesiastical, mercantile, political, and land-holding, the poor Governor was kept constantly in hot water, so that he died. His manifest integrity, however, his scrupulous honesty, and large humanity had greatly endeared him to all who had not special cause of quarrel with him, and with the people he was very popular. After his death, Lord Cornbury succeeded him, who straightway proceeded to pocket all the money he could lay hands on. At the conclusion of Mr. de Peyster's address, the Hon. Erastus Brooks moved a vote of thanks, and supported his motion by some happy remarks on the value of the work done by the Historical Society. Prof. H. Drister seconded the motion, with an amendment that a copy of Mr. de Peyster's paper be secured for publication, and the motion being unanimously adopted, the proceedings terminated.

THE POLICE AND THEIR BATONS.

The new rules recently adopted by the Board of Police requiring members of the Police force to carry their batons in the sockets of their belts when belts are worn, and in pockets specially made for the purpose when the belts are discarded, went into effect yesterday. A strict enforcement of the rules, it is believed, will prevent reckless and uncalled-for use of their clubs by indiscreet and impulsive policemen.

THE LAST CHANCE.

As the *Independent*, of New-York, will withdraw all its premium offers Dec. 31, 1879, only a short time remains in which any one can get a Worcester's Unabridged Pictorial Quarto Dictionary (retail price $10) and three years' subscription to the *Independent* for $9, the price of the subscription alone.

The *Independent* claims to be the largest, ablest, and best religious newspaper in the world. It has bought the copyright of the Rev. Joseph Cook's famous "Boston Monday Lectures," and is publishing one each week. To tell all of its good things would occupy too much space. See advertisement in this paper.—*Exchange*.

Despondency, mental and physical inactivity, and all the gloomy consequences of nervous prostration, debility, &c., are quickly and rationally cured by Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. Descriptive books free. Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., No. 1,164 or 285 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange*.

I have used the Holman Pad for Dyspepsia; I never saw anything equal it. The Absorptive Plaster I think wonderful. T. K. ATKINSON, No. 133 German-st., Baltimore.—*Exchange*.

AVOID a costive habit of body, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender disease involving more serious consequences. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are either laxative or cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the liver and stomach.—*Advertisement*.

USE INSTEAD of unwholesome cosmetics GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which purifies and beautifies. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50 cents.—*Advertisement*.

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility.—*Advertisement*.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LOUISIANA CAMPAIGN; THE POLITICAL FUTURE; LOOKING TO GRANT FOR AID.

THE HAYDEN TRIAL; GRANT'S WELCOME IN CHICAGO; THE STATUE OF THOMAS.

THE AGE OF THE WORLD; BURNED TO DEATH IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE; THE WORK OF THE MINTS.

AN ADIRONDACK MYSTERY; THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; ALL THE GENERAL NEWS.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD; EDITORIAL ARTICLES UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS: THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF MILK; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New-York, at No. 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from $50 to $200, and have the enviable reputation of always making quick returns. Send for their *Financial Report*, free.

The Ruptured will please bear in mind that Dr. J. A. SHERMAN is at his New-York office, No. 251 Broadway, only on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday of each week. Beware of unprincipled pretenders trying to utilize Dr. SHERMAN'S reputation.

All Who Have Consumptive Tendencies Should use Phillips's "Palatable" Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phospho-Nutritine. It builds up weak systems with astonishing rapidity. All druggists.

The Best Olive or Salad Oil Is imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, New-York.

Fine Silk Hats $3 20, worth $5. Derbys $1 90, worth $3. No. 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

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BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK

MARRIED.

ARCHIBALD—MOUNT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1879, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., New-York, by the Right Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Springfield, Ill., assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Beach, Rector, WILLIAM M. ARCHIBALD, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., to ELVIRA SEYMOUR, daughter of Charles H. Mount, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Monday, Nov. 17, HARRY W., only son of Henrietta and the late Abram B. Allison, in the 24th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Watson Tomkins, at Stony Point, on Thursday, the 20th, at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of 7:40 train from Jersey City.

CROSS.—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., after a long illness, MARY BRADLEY, widow of the late Gen. Osborne Cross, U. S. A.

CRUGER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 16, JOHN CHURCH CRUGER, of Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOFF.—On Nov. 17, Miss CAROLINE GOFF.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from All Saints' Church, corner Henry and Scammell sts.

HUSTED.—Suddenly, on the 18th inst., MARY ALICE, adopted daughter of Henry B. and Mary J. Husted, aged 28 years.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 108 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

WEST.—On Monday morning, EMMA M., only daughter of Elmri and Emma M. West, aged 5 years 2 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at the residence of her parents, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., at 11 A. M. Carriages in waiting at depot on arrival of 10:10 train from New-York.

WRIGHT.—On Monday, Nov. 17, 1879, Mrs. EMMA SCOTT WRIGHT, M. D., aged 31 years.

Funeral services this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock at No. 123 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, and Mobile papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, held at their hospital, corner of 42d-st. and Lexington-av., Nov. 11, 1879, Dr. James Knight, Surgeon in Chief, presented his quarterly report. The following is an abstract:

The whole number of new patients recorded for treatment during the quarter ending Oct. 31, 1879, was 2,242, of which number 53 were in-patients; professional services were rendered 4,748 times to continued patients, and 34 visits were made to the dwellings of those unable to attend at the office; 32 surgical operations were performed, all of which were attended with the most gratifying results. The whole number of in-patients treated was 234; 39 in-patients were removed or discharged. The sex, age, and nativity of the patients are as follows:

Sex.—Males, 1,446; females, 796—2,242.

Age.—Over 21 years, 1,230; from 14 to 21 years, 180; under 14 years, 832—2,242.

Nativity.—Natives, 444; natives of foreign parentage, 714; foreigners, 1,045; colored people, 39—2,242.

Character of Ailments.—Ruptures, 1,077; varicocele and hydrocele, 74; varicose veins, 183; relaxed abdomen, &c., 26; weak knees and ankles, 52; bow-legs and knock-knees, 106; club-foot, 45; paralysis, 36; spinal disease, 57; lateral curvature of the spine, 47; hip disease, 41; white swelling, 25; rachitis, 43; rheumatic contractions, 33; other ailments, 375—2,242.

Patients remaining under treatment: In-patients 195; out-patients 670.

During the past year there have been treated over 7,000 patients, and thus many families sustained in their efforts to maintain by honest labor an independent condition, their physical condition having received the benefits afforded *free of charge* in this institution. The crippled children have been restored to normal form and usefulness, especially by expensive surgical appliances, which it would have been impossible for them to purchase or keep in repair. Of the in-patients many are received from the various public and private charities. But, to our apprehension, the decrease in the amount of contributions is tending to impair the usefulness of this most extensive and necessary charity, that assuages so much suffering, and at the same time lessens public and private expenditure for the relief of compulsory pauperism by physical inability to labor. This is relieved by this institution, and a moral status to the indigent is maintained.

If the institution were supplied with additional means by the benevolent public, its usefulness could be greatly extended.

Contributions received by Dr. KNIGHT at the hospital, or by any of the Board of Managers.

STEWART BROWN, President.

ALEX. McL. AGNEW, Secretary.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

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The "Listening Nymph" and bust of Petrarch.

TO THE BOOK TRADE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, and following days, at Clinton Hall, at 9:30 A. M. each day.
SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS, HOLLIDAY & JUVENILE BOOKS.
Also,
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CHROMOS,
large and small, in every variety of size and price, some in very large quantities, comprising the entire stock of the well-known house of Messrs. Colton, Zahm & Roberts.
Sold to close an estate.

All the above without reserve.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,
77TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV., CENTRAL PARK.
SECOND AUTUMN RECEPTION, 1879.

The very unfavorable weather on Tuesday, 18th November, having disappointed many of the friends of the Museum, whose attendance was thereby prevented, the Trustees have, at the request of some of our citizens, arranged for a SECOND Reception, to be held at the Museum, 77th-st. and 8th-av., on TUESDAY, NOV. 25, from 2 to 5 P. M., to which the tickets issued for the first reception will be available.

Additional tickets can be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
NOS. 739 AND 741 BROADWAY,
Will sell
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, at 3:30 P. M.,
Valuable engravings, comprising rare and desirable portraits, especially Napoleon, Shakespeare; Literary and Dramatic Celebrities. Old New-York City Views, &c.

FRIDAY, at 3:30 P. M.,
A collection of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 22, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown; Thursday, at 8 A. M. for Ireland direct, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M. for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Main, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Nov. 18 and 21. The mails for Havana leave New-York Nov. 19 and 22. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific Ports leave New-York Nov. 20. The mails for Bermuda and the West Indies leave New-York Nov. 20. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York Nov. 21. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Nov. 22. The mails for the Windward Islands leave New-York Nov. 22. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Nov. 24. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Dec. 6.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 15, 1779.

THOSE WHOM THE RAIN PREVENTED from attending the private view of the entries for the Art Interchange Prize Composition, at Moore's Art Rooms, No. 6 East 23d-st., are requested to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to them and to the general public by the continuance of the exhibition every afternoon and evening until Saturday.

GAS-FIXTURES.
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 18.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907. $10,000....103 | U. S. 4s C., 1907. 10,000...b3.103

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—NOV. 18.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s C., '81. $50,000....102⅜ | U. S. 4s C., 1907. 100,000....103

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was less active, the volume of business, contrasted with that of yesterday, showing a decrease of over 165,000 shares. The early dealings were characterized by a tone of depression, owing to the continued bear raids upon the market, and the leading stocks declined ½ to 3⅞ ₩ cent., with the coal shares, Erie and St. Louis and San Francisco most conspicuous in the downward movement. *During the afternoon the temper of speculation* became buoyant, and appearances indicated that parties who were free sellers in the morning were desirous of covering their short lines. Prices rose ½ to 6 ₩ cent. in the entire list, and the improvement was well maintained at the close. The advance was particularly marked in St. Louis and San Francisco, the coal shares, Missouri Pacific, Kansas and Texas, and Lake Shore. Erie led in point of activity, figuring for over one-fourth of the entire day's business. Among the miscellaneous shares, Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans rose 6¾, and closed at a reaction of 1¾ ₩ cent.; Missouri Pacific declined 8 and recovered 5 ₩ cent.

The transactions aggregated 405,015 shares, including 111,600 Erie, 43,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 22,900 Kansas and Texas, 16,900 New-Jersey Central, 16,600 Sutro Tunnel, 15,600 Ohio and Mississippi, 14,300 St. Louis and San Francisco, 13,700 Lake Shore, 12,300 Pacific Mail, 10,900 North-west, 10,600 Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 9,400 St. Paul, 8,800 C., C. and I. C., 7,300 Wabash, 5,800 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 5,700 Delaware and Hudson, 5,600 Chesapeake and Ohio, 4,800 Reading, 4,700 Western Union, 4,600 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, 4,500 Iron Mountain, 4,500 Lake Erie and Western, 4,000 Excelsior Mining, 3,800 Michigan Central, 3,700 Northern Pacific, 3,300 Marietta and Cincinnati, 3,200 Nashville and Chattanooga, 2,700 Manhattan, 2,600 Union Pacific, 2,400 Louisville and Nashville, and 2,200 Quicksilver.

North-west common declined from 92¼ to 90⅞, and closed at 91⅜; St. Paul common declined from 80¼ to 78½, and closed at 79⅜; Erie fell off from 48¼ to 46½, recovered to 47¾, and closed at 46⅞; the preferred declined from 76⅜ to 74⅞, recovered to 76⅜, and reacted to 74⅞; Lake Shore, after selling down from 104⅛ to 102⅛, rallied to 103⅜; Michigan Central fell off from 96⅞ to 95½, and recovered to 96⅜; Canada Southern ranged between 75¼ and 76, opening and closing at the latter figure; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis sold at 53; St. Paul and Sioux City common rose to 43¾, and declined to 42½; do. preferred fell off from 78 to 76. St. Louis and San Francisco common declined from 51 to 48, and rose to 52; do. preferred dropped from 58 to 53½, and advanced to 59½, while do. First preferred, after selling down from 75 to 70, rose to 75; Iron Mountain rose to 55½, and declined to 54¾; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred fell off to 16, and do. Second preferred to 13½, but the former afterward advanced to 17¼, and the latter to 14½; Alton and Terre Haute declined from 22 to 21½, and rose to 22½, while the preferred advanced from 43½ to 44¼; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans advanced from 28 to 34¾, and reacted to 33; C., C., C. and I. fell off from 83 to 82, and closed at 82¾; Chesapeake and Ohio common declined from 22 to 20⅝, and recovered to the former figure; do. First preferred advanced from 36 to 36¾, with a subsequent decline to 34, and do. Second preferred fell off from 28½ to 27; C., C. and I. C. rose from 27½ to 28, declined to 25¾, and closed at 26⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 41 to 38¾, and preferred from 69¼ to 67½, with final sales at 39¾ and 68⅜ respectively; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette rose to 16½, fell off to 15, and rallied to 15¼; Kansas Pacific declined from 90 to 88½; Louisville and Nashville fell off from 88 to 86½, and recovered to 87¼; Lake Erie and Western rose from 26 to 26¾, and reacted to 25⅝; Mobile and Ohio fell off to 25, and recovered to 25½; Kansas and Texas declined from 35 to 33½, and rose to 35⅜; Missouri Pacific declined from 18 to 10, and recovered to 15; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis declined from 76¼ to 75½, and recovered to 76¼; Northern Pacific declined from 36½ to 35½, and preferred from 61⅜ to 59½; Ohio and Mississippi rose to 33, fell off to 31, and closed at 31⅝; the preferred declined from 63 to 60, and recovered to 61; Wabash declined from 58¾ to 57⅞, and closed at 57½; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific fell off from 46⅜ to 45¼, and preferred from 71⅛ to 70, with closing sales at 45⅜ and 70½ respectively; Union Pacific declined from 90 to 89½, and recovered to 90; Oregon Railway and Navigation rose from 118¼ to 119, and fell off to 118; Morris and Essex sold at 102; New-Jersey Central rose to 88½, fell off to 85½, and closed at 86¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 90¾ to 86⅞, and recovered to 89; Delaware and Hudson dropped from 87¾ to 84¾, and closed at 86½; Reading fell off from 74⅜ to 73½, rose to 75, and reacted to 74; New Central Coal rose to 44½, fell off to 42½, and closed at 43; Pacific Mail declined from 36⅜ to 35½, and closed at 35¾; Western Union fell off from 107¼ to 106½, and recovered to 107; Atlantic and Pacific declined from 47¾ to 46½, and closed at 47; American District sold at 76; Excelsior Mining advanced from 26⅝ to 29, and closed at 28½; Quicksilver fell off from 25 to 23½, and closed at 24½, while the preferred advanced from 68 to 69, and reacted to 68½; Caribou rose to 5¾, and reacted to 5¼; Standard rose to 31; Sutro Tunnel rose to 6¼, fell off to 5½, and closed at 5⅞. *Among investment shares*, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold at 120½; New-York Central advanced to 131¾; Illinois Central fell off from 100¾ to 99¾, and rallied to 100¼; Fort Wayne sold at 111¾; Metropolitan Elevated at 126⅜; Manhattan declined from 67½ to 65¾, and rallied to 66.

The Money market was easy during the greater portion of the day, and borrowers were readily accommodated at 6 @ 7 ₩ cent. on pledge of railway and miscellaneous shares as collateral. The Government bond dealers were supplied at lower rates. Toward the close, however, some brokers paid as high as 1-16 of 1 ₩ cent. ₩ diem in addition to legal interest for money on call. The final transactions were at 7 ₩ cent.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for British Consols, which advanced to 98 @ 98⅛ for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were quiet and unchanged. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 50¼ to 47¾; do. preferred from 80 to 78½; do. consolidated Seconds from 94 to 92½; do. funded 5s from 87 to 86½; do. consolidated Firsts were steady at 119; New-Jersey Central stock fell off 1 ₩ cent. to 90; do. consolidated Firsts 2 ₩ cent., to 105; Illinois Central advanced from 104 to 105; Pennsylvania declined from 51¾ to 51¼; Reading sold down from 38½ to 38¼, but recovered to 38½. Bar Silver was quoted at 53⅜d. ₩ ounce. The Bank of England lost £56,000 on balance to-day. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 3,941,000 marks during the past fiscal week. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 81f. 50c.

The Sterling Exchange market was a shade weaker for actual business, which was very moderate in amount. Bankers' bills were quoted at $4 80½ @ $4 80½ for 60 days, and at $4 83 @ $4 83¼ for demand; cables at $4 83¼ @ $4 83½, and commercial at $4 78½ @ $4 79 for long, and $4 81¾ @ $4 82 for demand.

Government bonds were slightly lower on a small volume of business. New 4s fell off to 103. In railroad mortgages prices were irregular. Erie consolidated Seconds declined to 89, and do. funded 5s to 86½, but the former recovered to 89⅜ at the close; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts were strong, and advanced, under brisk purchases, from 53½ to 54⅝, closing at 54; Kansas and Texas consolidated assented fell off a fraction, selling down to 93, but do. Seconds rose from 49 to 50, reacted to 48½, and closed at 49⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts declined from 65 to 63⅜, and do. currency 6s from 39⅜ to 38, with a recovery in the former to 64⅛; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts rose to 68½, fell off to 67, and closed at 67½; Ohio and Mississippi, Springfield Division, rose from 75¼ to 79, and Chicago, St. Louis, and New-Orleans Seconds, incomes, from 67 to 70; C., C. and I. C. Seconds rose to 46, but Trust Company Certificates were lower. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s continue firm at 85; Louisiana Consols sold at 44¼.

The exports of produce from this port for the week ending to-day were $6,987,695, making a total since Jan. 1 this year of $309,010,152.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1879.

Receipts	$882,422 32
Payments	624,775 90
Coin balance	111,567,185 99
Note balance	7,693,941 45

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 18.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103	103
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
Bills on London	$4 80½@$4 80	$4 80½@$4 80½
New-York Central	131⅝	131⅝
Harlem	164	164
Rock Island	149	149
N. Y., N. H. and H.	162	162
United R. R. of N. J.	146½	146½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	120½	120½
Panama	170	170
Fort Wayne	112	112
Pittsburg	105	105
Illinois Central	100	100½
Chicago and Alton	100	100
Chicago and Alton pref.	115	115
Erie	48⅛	47
Erie pref.	76⅝	74⅞
Lake Shore	104⅛	103⅜
Canada Southern	75	76
Wabash	58⅝	57½
North-western	92	91⅜
North-western pref.	104⅞	105
Milwaukee and St. Paul	80¼	79⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	101	100⅝
Delaware, Lack. and Western	90¾	89
New-Jersey Central	88⅝	86¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	87¾	86½
Morris and Essex	102	102
Michigan Central	96⅞	96⅜
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	54	53
Union Pacific	90	90
Kansas Pacific	90	88½
C., C., C. and I.	83	82
C., C. and Ind. Central	27½	26⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41	39¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	69	68⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	31⅝
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	63	60
St. Louis and San Francisco	50⅞	52
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	58	59½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	75½	75
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	46⅜	45⅜
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	71⅛	70½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	35	35⅜
Iron Mountain	55¼	55
Louisville and Nashville	88	87
Northern Pacific	36¼	35½
Northern Pacific pref.	61⅜	59½
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern	61½	61½
Western Union	107¼	106⅞
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	47¾	47
Pacific Mail	36⅜	35¾
Quicksilver	25	24½
Quicksilver pref.	68	68½
Sutro Tunnel	6	5⅞
Adams Express	108	108
Wells, Fargo & Co.	104	104
American Express	64½	63½
United States Express	54½	53½
New-York Elevated	132	132
Metropolitan Elevated	125½	126¾
Manhattan Elevated	67½	66

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	131¾	131⅝	100
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	120½	120½	100
Illinois Central	100¾	99¾	1,000
Erie	48¼	46½	101,800
Erie pref.	76	74⅞	9,800
Lake Shore	104	102½	13,700
Canada Southern	76	75¼	1,200
Wab., St. L. and Pac.	46⅜	45¼	5,700
Wab., St. L. and P. pref.	71⅛	70	4,900
North-western	92	90⅞	10,900
North-western pref.	105	105	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	79½	78½	8,800
Mil. and St. Paul pref.	100½	100⅝	600
Del., Lack. and Western	90¾	86⅞	43,900
New-Jersey Central	88½	85½	16,900
Del. and Hudson Canal	87	84¾	5,700
Morris and Essex	102	102	300
Michigan Central	96⅜	95½	3,800
Chic., St. Paul and Minn.	53	53	200
Union Pacific	90½	89½	2,600
Kansas Pacific	90	88½	500
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	83	82	800
C., C. and Ind. Central	28	25¾	8,800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41	38¾	5,400
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	69¼	67½	2,400
Ohio and Mississippi	33	31	15,100
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	61	60	500
St. L. and San F.	52	48	6,300
St. L. and San F. pref.	59½	53½	6,100
St. L. and San F. 1st pref.	75	70	1,400
Mo., K. and Texas	35⅜	33½	22,900
Iron Mountain	55½	54¾	4,500
Louisville and Nashville	87	86½	2,400
Northern Pacific	36½	35½	500
Northern Pacific pref.	61	59½	2,900
Bur., C. R. and North	61½	61½	100
Western Union	107¼	106½	4,700
A. and P. Telegraph	47¾	46½	1,500
Pacific Mail	36⅜	35½	12,300
Quicksilver	24½	23½	1,400
Quicksilver pref.	69	68	800
Sutro Tunnel	6¼	5½	16,600
American Express	64½	63½	1,300
United States Express	54	53	300
Metropolitan Elevated	126⅜	126⅜	100
Manhattan Elevated	67½	65¾	2,700
Wabash	58¾	57½	7,300
Ches. and Ohio	22	20⅝	2,100
Ches. and Ohio pref. 1st	36¾	34	3,400
Ches. and Ohio pref. 2d	28½	27	100
Phila. and Reading	75	73½	4,800
Alton and Terre Haute	22½	21½	800
Alton and T. H. pref.	44¼	43½	800
St. P. and Sioux City	43¾	42½	800
St. P. and S. City pref.	77	76	300
Marietta and Cin. pref. 1st	17¼	16	2,100
Marietta and Cin. pref. 2d	14½	13½	1,200
Mobile and Ohio	25⅝	25	1,100
Missouri Pacific	17	10	1,700
Boston Water Power	13	12½	1,200
Caribou Mining	5¾	5	800
I., C. and L.	16½	15	4,600
Nashville and Chat.	76¼	75½	3,200
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	34¾	28	1,500
Ind. Bloom. & West.	38	38	200
New Central Coal	44½	42½	1,850
Lake Erie and Western	26¾	25⅝	4,500
Standard Mining	31	30½	800
Oregon R. and Nav.	119	118	500
Excelsior Mining	29	27½	4,000
Total sales			405,015

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	104⅛	104⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105⅞	106
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105⅞	106
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅜	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105⅞	105⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅜	106⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	103	103⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103	103⅛
United States currency 6s, 1895	123	..
United States currency 6s, 1896	123⅜	..
United States currency 6s, 1897	123⅝	..
United States currency 6s, 1898	124⅛	..
United States currency 6s, 1899	124⅜	..

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	481 @ ..	480¾@480½
Demand	484 @ ..	483 @483¼
Cable transfers	484½ @ ..	483¼@483½
Commercial	.. @ ..	478½@479
Commercial, 8 days	.. @ ..	481¾@482
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	528¾@525⅝	524⅜@526¼
Demand	521¼@522½	522½@523⅛
Cable transfers	520 @ ..	521⅞@ ..
Commercial	.. @ ..	528¾@528¾
Commercial, 8 days	.. @ ..	525 @526¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	528⅛@525	524⅜@525⅝
Demand	521¼@522½	522½@522⅞
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	524⅜@525⅝	525 @526¼
Demand	522½@523⅛	522½@523⅛
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	94⅛@ 94⅛	94 @ 94½
Demand	95 @ 95¼	94⅞@ 95
Commercial	.. @ ..	93⅝@ 93⅞
Commercial, 8 days	.. @ ..	94⅛@ 94⅝

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$143,320,365
Balances	4,002,872

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	50	N. C. 6s, o.	25½
Ala., class B, 5s	85	N. C. 6s, A. O.	25¼
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	56	N. C. n., C. R.	5
Ark. 6s, fd., '99-1900	10	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9	5
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. is.	5	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	5
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	5	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	4½
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	7½	S. C. 6s	40
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	5	S. C. J. & J., '60	36
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5	S. C. J. & J., J. J. '89	50
Ga. 6s, '80-86	106	S. C. J. & A. O. '89	50
Ga. 7s, n.	109½	S. C. ntd.	3
La. 7s, cn., '14	44¼	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	32
Mich. 6s, '83	103	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	30½
Mich. 7s, '90	110	Tenn. 6s, n., n. s. '14	30⅝
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	102	Va. 6s, o.	24
Mo. 6s, due '86	104½	Va. 6s, n. '66	24
Mo. 6s, due '87	104½	Va. 6s, cn.	36
Mo. 6s, due '88	104½	Va. 6s, 2d se.	56
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	105	Va. 6s, def.	7½
Mo. asy. or u. '92	105	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	85
Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. due '86	104	D. of Col. r.	84½
Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. due '87	104		

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 18.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	119	119½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	149⅜	150
Pennsylvania Railroad	48⅞	49
Reading Railroad	36⅞	36⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	53⅞	53⅝
Catawissa Railroad preferred	46	..
Northern Pacific	18	18½
Northern Pacific preferred	59⅛	60
Northern Central Railroad	32¾	33½
Lehigh Navigation	32⅜	32½
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	11⅛	11¾
Hestonville Railway	26⅛	26½
Philadelphia and Erie	17	17½
Duluth common	36	37
Duluth preferred	67	68

The decree value of the first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland is $10 25 for par and interest of the bond, or $250 per bond of $1,000 with all coupons on. Mr. C. N. Jordan, representing the Committee of Reorganization, will pay the $250, less ½ of 1 per cent., now, or the holder may deposit the bond with the committee upon payment of 1 per cent. upon the par value. The undeposited Receiver's certificates will be cashed, with accrued interest to Nov. 14, 1879, less ½ of 1 per cent. Schedules with numbers, amount, and interest must be handed in without delay, the subscriber reserving the right to stop receiving either bonds or Receiver's debt without further notice.

Notice is given to the holders of the second mortgage preferred bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railway Company that coupons of series C of these bonds, due Aug. 1, 1879, will be paid on presentation at the Third National Bank, in this City, on and after Wednesday, 19th inst., in accordance with the order of the United States Court.

The Bodie Consolidated Mining Company has declared dividend No. 5 of *Fifty cents ₩ share*, payable at the offices of Laidlaw & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, Dec. 1, on all stock issued from the New-York transfer agency. Transfer-books close on 20th inst., and open 2d prox.

Attention is called to the advertisement, printed elsewhere, of Messrs. Sheldon & Wadsworth, bankers, No. 10 Wall-street, who offer for sale $300,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railway at 85 and interest, and who recommend the bonds to investors.

The comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company for the second week in November were as follows:

1879	$272,000
1878	184,864
Increase	$87,136

The earnings of the Chicago and North-west Railroad increased $59,000 during the second week in November.

The earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are reported as follows:

October, 1879	$600,000
October, 1878	455,000
Increase	$144,301

The earnings of the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad Company for the first eight days of November compare as follows with those for the same period in October:

	Oct. 1 to 8.	Nov. 1 to 8.
Freight	$21,768 56	$31,072 03
Passengers	9,451 90	8,680 50
Express, &c.	706 52	1,546 29
Total	$31,926 98	$41,298 82

The net earnings of the American District Telegraph Company for the first two weeks of November, 1879, show an increase of $15,000 over the same period last year.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	12⅝	Cin., San. & Clev.	18
Boston Land	12	Eastern Railroad	25
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	112½	Pueblo & Ark. Val.	66
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	113	Calumet & Hecla	263
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	113	Copper Falls	5⅞
Atch. & Top. l. g. 8s	113	Duncan Silver	5⅞
Eastern R. R. 3½s	88	Franklin	28½
Hartford & Erie 7s	54¼	International	30c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	113⅝	Pewabic	34½
Boston & Albany R. R.	135	Quincy	29
Boston & Maine R. R.	119	Ridge	8
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	123	Silver Islet	26⅞
Chi., Dub. & Minn.	55¼		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat active, but lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 14¾@$1 15, cash; $1 15½, December; $1 16⅞, January; No. 3 do., $1 05¼@$1 05½; Rejected, 88c.@87c. Corn dull, weak, and lower at 41½c., cash; 39⅞c.@40c. December; 43⅝c. May. Rejected, 38¼c. Oats in good demand, and a shade higher at 33½c., cash; 32⅝c. December; 36½c., May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork dull at $10, cash; $9 90@$9 95, November; $9 95@$10, December; $11 07½@$11 10, January. Lard active, but lower at $6 70@$6 72, cash and December; $6 92½@$6 95, January. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4½c.@5c.; Wheat do., 5½c. Eggs higher at 17c.@19c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 132,000 bushels; Corn, 183,000 bushels; Oats, 61,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 141,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 3,700 bushels; Barley, 32,000 bushels. At the close: Wheat firmer and ¼c. higher. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork firmer, but not quotably higher. Lard firmer and 2½c. higher.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Flour was in moderate request; sales, 480 bbls.; unchanged prices. Wheat quoted: No. 1 Green Bay, $1 24; No. 1 hard Duluth, $1 28 bid; sale, 3,000 bushels No. 1 hard Milwaukee, $1 29. Corn inactive; No. 2 Mixed Western offered at 59½c.; 7,500 bushels do. sold, in lots, at 50½c. Oats quiet; sale, 400 bushels No. 2 Western at 37c.; 400 bushels do. on private terms; state, 40c.@43c. Barley inactive. Rye neglected; last sale at 82c. for No. 1 Milwaukee. Other articles unchanged. Canal Freights quoted: Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9c., to New-York. Rail Freights steady; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats 6c., to New-York. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, 12,300 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels; Barley, 4,600 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. Lake Receipts—Flour, 2,373 bbls.; Wheat, 64,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 10,070 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 33,300 bushels; Corn, 49,050 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels; Barley, 7,400 bushels; Rye, 7,400 bushels. Canal to Tidewater—Wheat, 101,330 bushels; Corn, 149,518 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 25½ bid cash; $1 27@$1 28¼, December; $1 30¼@$1 31¼, January; No. 3 do., $1 16¼ bid. Corn higher early in day, but declined to 37½c. cash; 37⅝c., November; 36⅞c.@37⅛c., December; 37c.@37⅛c., January. Oats firm at 31¼c.@31½c. cash; 31⅝c., December. Rye higher at 76½c. Barley active and firm at 85c.@90c. Whisky steady at $1 10. Pork quiet at $10 75 cash; $11 37½ February. Lard quiet at 6⅞c. asked. Bulk-meats in good demand; loose Shoulders, $3 75@$3 85; Clear Rib, $5 80@$5 90; Clear Sides, $6 10@$6 15. Bacon nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Flour quiet but firm at $5 90@$6 85. Wheat firm at $1 25@$1 28; receipts, 2,600 bushels; shipments, 450 bushels. Corn in fair demand and firm at 46c.@47c.; new white, ear, 46c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye in fair demand and firm at 81c.@83c.; in elevator, 85c. Barley dull; No. 2 Fall, 90c. Pork dull and nominally, $11. Lard easier at $6 70@$6 75. Bulk-meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green-meats dull; Shoulders, 3¼c.; Sides, 5½c.; Hams, 6½c.@7¼c. Whisky in active demand at $1 09. Butter quiet; fancy creamery, 35c.; choice dairy, 25c.; prime Western Reserve, 22c.@24c.; prime Central Ohio, 20c.@23c. Sugar steady; hards, 11¼c.@11¾c.; New-Orleans, 8¼c.@9c. Hogs active, firm, and higher; common, $3@$3 65; light, $3 70@$3 95; packing, $3 80@$4 05; butchers', $4@$4 05; receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 310 head.

OSWEGO, Nov. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 600 bbls. Wheat scarce; Red and White State, $1 33. Corn steady; Duluth, 58c. Barley quiet; No. 1 bright Canada, nominally, 91c.@92c.; No. 1 Canada, 80c.@82c.; No. 2 Canada, 75c.@77c. Rye steady; sales, 17,000 bushels Canada at 78c., in bond. Mill-feed—Shorts, Bolted, $24; unbolted, $23 ₩ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $14; Shipstuffs, $15; Middlings, $18 ₩ ton. Corn-meal—Freights—Wheat and Peas, 8¼c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c.; Barley, 7c., to New-York; Barley to Albany, 6c.; Lumber to Albany, $2 25; to New-York, $3 25. Receipts—Barley, 72,000 bushels; Rye, 17,000 bushels; Lumber, 586,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 709 bbls.; Barley, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 33,400 bushels; Lumber, 920,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Nov. 18.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 27; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and November, $1 27; December, $1 27½; January, $1 30½; February, $1 34; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 32. Corn dull; High Mixed held at 45c.; new held at 43c., 42½c. bid; No. 2, spot, held at 44½c.; sales of new at 42½c.; No. 2 White, new, 43c.; Rejected, 43c.; new, 39c. Oats dull; No. 2, 33⅜c. Clover-seed dull; prime, $5 15. At the close: Wheat quiet; No. 2 Red Winter, December, $1 27¾; January, $1 30¾c.; February held at $1 34. $1 33¾ bid. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 18.—Wool excited and advancing; prices nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 48c.@50c.; X, 45c.@50c.; medium, 52c.@55c.; coarse, 45c.@47c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, or X and XX, 44c.@46c.; medium, 52c.@55c.; coarse, 45c.@47c. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine Washed Delaine, X and XX, 50c.; medium Washed Combing and Delaine, 55c.@60c.; coarse do. do. do., 45c.@55c.; Canada Washed Combing, 46c.@50c. Tub-washed—Choice, 50c.@55c.; fair, 46c.@50c. Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 37c.@40c.; coarse do. do. do., 37c.@38c. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine or X and XX, 28c.@30c.; medium, 37c.@38c.; coarse, 35c.@36c. Dark Earthy Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 23c.@25c.; medium, 29c.@32c.; coarse, 26c.@30c. Oregon—Fine, 30c.@33c.; medium, 35c.@40c.; coarse, 35c.@37c. California—Fine, 30c.@40c.; medium, 35c.@40c.; coarse, 35c.@37c. New-Mexican and Colorado—Fine, 30c.@33c.; medium, 30c.@33c.; coarse, 25c.@28c. Pulled—Extra Merino, 46c.@50c.; Super, 46c.@50c.; Lambs' Super, 46c.@50c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—Flour inactive, but steady. Wheat opened firm, declined ½c., and closed steady, but dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 17; do. soft, $1 16½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 14⅝, spot and November; $1 16, December; $1 17⅝, January; No. 3 do., $1 03½; No. 4 do., 97½c.; Rejected, 89c. Corn dull; No. 2, 40c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 33½c. Rye weak and lower; No. 1, 69½c. Provisions quiet and easy. Mess Pork quiet at $10 50, cash; $11 15, January. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 85, cash; $7, January. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 95,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 114,000 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—Flour dull; Extra, $4@$4 25; do. Family, $5 25@$5 50; A No. 1, $6@$6 25; plain fancy, $6 25@$6 75; choice do., $7@$7 25. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 22@$1 25. Corn quiet; old White, 48c.; Mixed, 45c. Oats dull; White, 36c.; Mixed, 35c. Rye steady at 82c. Pork nominal. Lard quiet; choice Leaf, tierce, 7¾c.; keg, 8¼c. Bulk-meats nominally unchanged. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 4½c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, none here. Sugar-cured Hams, 10c.@10½c. Whisky steady at $1 09. Hogs active, firm, and higher; packing, $3 95@$4 05; butchers', $4 10@$4 15; receipts, 2,172 head.

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—Flour quiet and steady; sales, 800 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat easier; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27¼ cash and November; $1 28¼, December; $1 30⅝, January; $1 33½, February, milling, No. 1, $1 24; Amber and Red Michigan, $1 27½. Corn easier; No. 1 Yellow, 51c. High Mixed, 47c. Oats strong and in active request; No. 1 White, 36½c.; No. 2 do., 34½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 35c.; No. 2 do., 34c. Clover-seed firm, with a good demand; Prime, $5 20; choice, $5 60. Receipts—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 2,700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Oats, 1,900 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Oats higher; prime, 40c.@43c.; choice, 45c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 70. Pork quiet but steady at $12 12½@$12 25. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4⅜c.; Clear Rib, 5c.@5⅛c.; Clear sides, 5¼c.@5⅜c. Molasses irregular; common, 28c.@30c.; Centrifugal, 25c.@35c.; fair, 36c.@32c.; prime to choice, 33c.@40c. Bran firmer at 77½c.@80c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, $1 50 ₩ $1,000 discount. Bankers' Sterling, $4 80½.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 18.—With a fair to good demand, but very moderate transactions, the market closes strong at 4⅝c. for 64 squares and 4⅛c. for 60x56 Cloths.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—Petroleum firm; Standard White, 9¼c.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have in stock an extensive assortment of the most Fashionable and Elegant

LACES

of every description in sets, singly, and by the yard.

Also, a large variety of made-up LACE GOODS in latest shapes.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

A fine line of tape-bordered, Hemmed, Initialed, Embroidered, and Fancy Colored.

Broadway, cor. 19th-street.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner of BROADWAY. The gentlemen whose names follow have had one or more sons fitted for college: HENRY M. ALEXANDER, FRANCIS N. BANGS, HENRY N. BEERS, JOHN BROOKS, Rev. D. B. COE, D. D., BENJAMIN CURTIS, HENRY DAY, JAMES W. GILLIES, PARKER HANDY, ELIAS S. HIGGINS, CALVIN E. KNOX, THOS. LEBOUTILLIER, HENRY P. MARSHALL, ORSON D. MUNN, WM. H. OSBORN, Judge VAN VORST, RALPH WELLS, CHARLES H. WARD. Rates moderate. No extras for class tuition. Circulars at Putnam's and Randolph's bookstores. Many good boys have entered. Only such desired.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF COLLEGE desires, in exchange for comfortable room in centre of City, to give lessons in German, French, old languages, or piano; highest references. Address STUDENT, Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL, NO. 12 WEST 45th-st., reopens Sept. 22. Separate department for young ladies and little girls. Boys' department as usual. Thorough instruction; careful training. English, French, German, and Latin taught.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School for young ladies and little girls, No. 148 Madison-av.; advanced classes in history and literature; German taught by Mme. Frecht. A few young ladies received into the family.

MADAME MEARS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 222 Madison-av., New-York. The course of weekly lectures in French will commence on Friday, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock.

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART.—MRS. ADELINE DUVAL MACK is prepared to receive private pupils and classes at her residence, No. 574 Lexington-av., corner 51st-st.

MISS DE BRUYN KOPS AND MISS KEITH, (formerly Mlle. N. D'Oremieulx and Miss Keith,) will reopen their French Boarding and Day School, No. 277 Madison-av., corner 40th-st., Sept. 25, 1879.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS, NO. 47 EAST 21ST-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Lessons in music by her sister, Mrs. King.

LITTLE BOYS.—SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, lower rates; boarding-school for boys. S. MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ANNA LANE'S SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND YOUNG BOYS.—Kindergarten reopened Sept. 22, No. 115 East 56th-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. Primary, Commercial, and Classical Departments. HOBBY & AKIN, Principals.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; no extras; open Sept. 10. Send for chromo of place and catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A. M.

TEACHERS.

PROF. FOWLER, B. A., PRIVATELY PREPARES matriculants for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c., law, and medicine; long experience; has passed over 90 per cent. of pupils. Lessons in Classics, Mathematics, French, German, English, and Phonography. Prospectus on application; terms moderate. No. 114 West 38th-st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN LATIN, GREEK, French, English; 15 years' experience; testimonials from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, the Hon. F. A. Conkling. Address TEACHER, Box No. 142 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY JUST FROM EUROPE DESIRES an engagement as resident governess; competent to give instruction in music, English, French, and Italian languages; references. Call No. 584 3d-av.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR, YALE GRADUATE, desires private pupils; highest references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 278 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A YALE GRADUATE WISHES PRIVATE pupils; highest City reference. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 113 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

WOOD, SLATE, AND MARBLE MANTELS, Grates, Open Wood Fires, Plaster Centres, Stained Glass, Doors, Windows, Blinds, &c. Largest assortment and lowest prices. Call and examine. BRADLEY & CURRIER, Nos. 54 and 56 Dey-st.

ICE CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM IS THE BEST. 12 flavors to choose from; single quart, delivered, 40 cents; family orders a specialty; Charlottes, 45 cents per dozen; wine jelly, 50 cents per quart. 12 Bible House.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BLACK HORSE, 15½ hands, sound, kind, and only to be seen to be appreciated. Apply to OWNER, No. 135 West 14th-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,307 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY House, ladies' private office. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

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FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman; competent chamber-maid and plain sewing; would wait on lady; best City references. Address N. G., Box No. 262 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A Frenchwoman as chamber-maid and take care of children; good references from last place. Call at No. 120 East 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, or assist with washing if required; well recommended; seen at present employer's; no cards answered. Call at No. 337 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, lately landed; willing and obliging; private family preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 435 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman light chamber-work and sewing; would wait on lady; best City references. Address G. M., Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant girl; best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 228 West 16th-st., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 237 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid or parlor-maid; very best reference. Apply at No. 392 5th-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress. Call at present employer's, No. 28 West 20th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISters together; good cook; other chamber-maid and waitress; both understand their business; do work of small private family if required; competent and obliging; best references; City or country. Call at No. 262 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN private family; thoroughly understands all kinds baking, meats, soups, and desserts; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st., first floor, front.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS cook or laundress in small private family by respectable young girl. Call at present employer's, No. 44 West 40th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—A LADY giving up housekeeping desires places for her cook, waitress, and laundress. Apply, for two days, to Mrs. S., No. 531 5th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls to do the work of a family, or house-work separately; good reference. Call at No. 351 West 53d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDISH WOMAN in a small family as a first-class cook. Address No. 405 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; best of City reference. Call at No. 159 West 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; highest testimonials. Call at No. 1,237 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., laundry.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; VERY BEST City reference given. Call at No. 44 East 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; BY A FIRST-class French designer; expert cutter, fitter, and trimmer; best references given. Address A. H., Box No. 294 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, ENGLISH, German, competent dress-maker and hair-dresser, desires a situation as lady's maid or nursery governess; best references given. Address M. H., No. 811 North 20th-st., Philadelphia.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French person (Protestant) to wait on young ladies; understands dress-making, hair-dressing. Call at No. 310 East 39th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands all kinds of family sewing; good operative; first-class references. Call or address M. J., No. 761 6th-av., third bell.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES A PLACE for her maid and seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at No. 145 Madison-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS GOOD LAUNdress; good City reference from last place; will assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 211 East 14th-st., two flights.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a private family; best references given. Call at No. 142 West 52d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS AND WILL ASSIST WITH Chamber-work.—Best City reference. Call at No. 313 7th-av., near 28th-st., Room No. 2, first floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY, and very experienced person as young infant's nurse; those wishing the services of a faithful person will find in her all they desire; best of reference. Call at No. 671 5th-av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a competent, reliable infant's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady. Can recommend her highly; will travel to any part. Call or address 26 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, LATELY landed, as child's nurse and to assist with chamber-work and sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 123 West 24th-st.; ring bell No. 10.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children and sew, or chamber-work and waiting; can adapt herself to any kind of work; many years' City reference. Call at No. 644 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, AGE 20, SPEAKing good English, lately arrived, as nurse in a private family. Address Marie, Box No. 312 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 14, as child's nurse, and sleep home. Call or address No. 302 10th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 33d-st.; ring bell No. 3, left side.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of an invalid or insane lady; no objections to traveling. Call, or address M. E. R., No. 230 East 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl; and assist with chamber-work; three years' reference from present employer. Call at No. 231 West 21st-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; two years' reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 30th-st., from 10 to 3.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young English Protestant in a private family; best of City references. Address L. B., Box No. 293 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good City references. Call, for two days, at 220 East 56th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS or parlor-maid; very best reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 392 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or do chamber-work and sewing; best of City reference; private family. Call at 251 West 33d-st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; WOULD TAKE full charge of dining-room or assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PERFECTLY COMPETENT and reliable person. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 18 Gramercy Park.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress or chamber-work and washing. Call at No. 232 West 18th-st., second floor, rear.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to take home or go out by the day; understands fluting and polishing; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 54th-st., first flight.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, gentlemen's and family washing to take home; reasonable terms; good references. Mrs. Green, No. 466 8th-av., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day or do washing at her home; good reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., in the grocery store.

WASHING.—BY A SPLENDID LAUNDRESS; will go out by day, week, or month; best references. Mrs. Brown, No. 113 West 46th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, with good breast milk; baby six weeks old. Call at No. 112 West 35th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMan, Protestant, as wet-nurse. Call or address No. 558 11th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful City driver; temperate and obliging; will be highly recommended by his employer. Address, for two days, J., Box No. 252 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; JUST DISENGAGED; has first-class experience of his business; excellent groom; careful, good driver, which his recommendations will certify; excellent City reference; highly recommended by present employer. Address W. B., Box No. 289 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY PROTESTant single man; understands care of fine blooded stock; careful driver; City or country; take care of furnace and milk if required; four years' best reference from last employer. Address S. H., Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGH; BY a young Englishman; single; is a first-class, stylish driver; will go to any part of the country; willing and obliging; 10 years' highest City references. Address, for two days, L. S., Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPEtent man; just disengaged on account of family gone East; first-class reference from late and former employers. Address M. Crane, Box No. 214 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WITH THE best of references; is a thorough coachman in every respect. Address William, care of Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; English; thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 135 West 50th-st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; five years' best City reference from last employer; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging. Call or address, for two days, P. C., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; very handy with tools; willing to be generally useful; first-class reference. Address M. Frohberg, Montclair, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man; can milk, tend furnaces, and make himself generally useful; first-class references. Call or address No. 2 Watt-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, with private family; eight years' reference from a first-class family in the City. Call or address C. C., No. 143 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; can milk, &c.; five years' reference; country preferred. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., first floor.

E. FACE & CO. WISH TO ATTEND TO FURnaces by the week, day, or month, and also to wait on gentlemen in the mornings. Orders received at No. 148 West 27th-st. City.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—FRUIT, VEGEtable, and plant grower; best grower of hot and cold grapes under glass; a good farmer; also, improves the beauty of the place under my care; has long experience with first-class recommendations. Address W., Gardener, No. 419 3d-av.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED, with small family; best of City reference; fully competent in all the various branches of horticulture and landscape gardener. Address Landscape, care of seed store, No. 15 John-st., where full particulars can be ascertained.

GROOM OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 148 West 29th-st.

JANITOR.—BY AN AMERICAN WHO CAN GIVE the best of reference for honesty, sobriety, capabilities; or as night or day watchman. Address John, Box No. 211 Times Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER; well able to work; a liberal salary will be accepted. Address E. D., Box No. 209 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT German; willing, obliging, and handy; is not afraid of work; City or country; best reference from first-class private family. Address Paul, Box No. 263 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

VALET.—BY AN AMERICAN; REFERENCE. ADdress J. H. W., room No. 254 Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE WAITER by a young man who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; good personal references. Address W. S. H., Box No. 315 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—MAN AND WIFE, (PROTESTANTS;) man must understand farming, milking, &c.; woman must be a good cook, &c.; references. Address, stating wages expected, M., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH FIRST-class cook; thoroughly competent persons only need apply. Call at No. 20 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS and to assist in washing; City references required. No. 26 West 17th-st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, A Protestant girl as cook, assist with washing; must have best of reference. Apply at 112 West 21st-st.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Liverpool and London.

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDING,

Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—BANK-BOOK ISSUED BY the Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York, to the subscriber. If not found or returned to the bank within 30 days from this date, I will apply to the bank for a new book. FRANK D WEBSTER. New-York, Nov. 15, 1879.

LOST—AT OR NEAR THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Monday evening, 17th inst., a DIAMOND TRIANGLE, set in platina and gold; a suitable reward will be paid for its recovery. Apply at No. 311 5th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—HERMANN STURSBERG, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD MENSHAUSEN, defendant.—Summons.—With Notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 15th, 1879.

JAS. K. HILL, WING & SHOUDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

P. O. address and office address, Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-street, New-York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of two thousand two hundred and ninety 12-100 dollars, with interest from September 9th, 1879, with costs of this action.

JAS. K. HILL, WING & SHOUDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendant, Leopold Menshausen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of October, 1879, and filed the same day, with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, in said State of New-York.

JAS. K. HILL, WING & SHOUDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o15-law6wW (7t)

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CORNELIUS S. BUSHNELL, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the aforesaid bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, November 26th, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by C. J. Lyon, auctioneer, all right, title, and interest of Cornelius S. Bushnell individually or as a member of the firm of Cornelius S. Bushnell & Co., in and to all first mortgage bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, which were transferred by said Cornelius S. Bushnell, or by Cornelius S. Bushnell & Co., to J. & W. Seligman, in or about the year 1873, as collateral to secure the payment of all claims against Cornelius S. Bushnell, or Cornelius S. Bushnell & Co., for work done on the said railroad; also, twenty shares of the capital stock of the New-Haven and Derby Railroad Company; also, five shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Southern Steam-ship Company; also, five shares of the capital stock of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company; also, sixty-five dollars' worth of scrip of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company; also, forty-six shares of the capital stock of the Covington Street Railroad Company.—New-York, Nov. 11th, 1879.

n12-law3wW* JOHN H. MILLER, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HULETT ODELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Hulett Odell in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eleventh day of December, 1879, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 139 Fulton-street, Bennett Building, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighteenth day of November, 1879. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

n19-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER R. SPENCER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1879, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 18th November, 1879. SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

n19-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER R. SPENCER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the seventh day of November, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Alexander R. Spencer, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the third day of October, A. D. 1877, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

n19-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, District of New-Jersey.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of MARK CYPHERS, of Washington, in the County of Warren, and State of New-Jersey, who was, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1878, duly adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the United States District Court for said district.—Dated Trenton, N. J., Dec. 12, 1878.

n5-law3wW* R. O. TYLER, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ABRAM H. DAILEY, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McCONVILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated Brooklyn, June 24th, 1879.

MICHAEL E. HAGERTY, JAMES H. MULLARKY, JOHN McCANN, } Executors.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, 50 Wall-st., New-York. Je25-law6mW

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 18:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, T. B. Westbrook, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick warehouse, with lot 28.6 by 59.5 by 28.6 by 60.5, No. 83 Front-st., north side, 104.3 feet east of Broad-st., for $9,000, to United States Trust Company, plaintiff. Also, the four-story brick house, with lot 20.8 by 69.10, No. 313 East 8th-st., north side, 259.8 feet east of Avenue B, sold for $4,000, to Charles Beadle, plaintiff. Also, similar house, with lot 20.8 by 69.10, No. 315 East 8th-st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $4,000, to Jacob Cohen, and similar house, with lot 20.8 by 69.10, No. 317 East 8th-st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $4,150, to John Bater. Also, similar sale, William C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 21 by 98.9, No. 357 West 24th-st., north side, 156 feet east of 9th-av., for $8,400, to Margaret Middleditch, plaintiff; also, two similar houses, with lots, each 18.6 by 98.9, Nos. 313 and 315 West 24th-st., north side, 168.9 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $18,325, to S. W. Weiss, and a similar house, with lot 19 by 87.6, No. 375 West 22d-st., north side, 38 feet east of 9th-av., sold for $8,500, to J. McKee.

L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Messrs. George P. Smith and J. S. Potter, Referees, sold the two five-story brick buildings, with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 110 and 112 Mulberry-st., east side, north of Canal-st., for $20,000, to Brenton H. Collins, plaintiff.

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, together in size 50 by 60 by 50 by 52, on Commerce-st., south side, 100 feet east of Bedford-st., for $10,000, to E. F. Knoedler.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 98.9, No. 332 West 27th-st., south side, 408 feet east of 9th-av., for $7,633, to Emma J. Decker.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Crosby-st., No. 133; Ernest C. F. Gisbeyger and wife to Louise V. Olpp	nom.
Academy-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Seaman-av., 25.3 2-3x161.2x irregular; Isaac M. Dyckman and wife to Joseph Gilbert	$9,734
11th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x58; George A. Jeremiah and wife to George Jeremiah	8,000
49th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; Maria H. Guion and others to Hannah J. Guion	nom.
145th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of St. Nicholas-av., 125x99.11; Kathleen H. Taylor and husband to William Thompson	12,000
63d-st., s. s., 114.7 feet w. of 4th-av., 14.2x100.5; Thomas Kilpatrick and wife to Eunice A. White	14,000
90th-st., s. s., 175 feet e. of 5th-av., 75x100; T. B. Gates, Referee, to Mary F. Hopkins	21,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 129th-st., 140x99.11; Thomas H. Mason to James D. Fish	65,000
80th-st., n. s., 227.10 feet w. of Avenue A, 17.10x102.2; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Edward W. Kilpatrick	nom.
131st-st., n. s., 85 feet e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11; Eliza McManus and husband to John Burlinson	5,700
4th-av., e. s., 46.1 ft. n. of 28th-st., 22.5x80; J. W. Freeman and wife to Mary E. Freeman	nom.
4th-av., e. s., 68.9 ft. n. of 28th-st., 22.5x80; Jonathan W. Freeman and wife to Ellen A. Freeman	nom.
Spring-st., s. s., Lot No. 1,065, 25.5x104.6x25x110.3; John J. Morrow and wife to Michael J. Quigley	13,500
67th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100; Mary J. Genin to Thomas H. Genin	13,000
Cliff-st., e. s., 57 ft. w. of Jackson-av., 18x75; George J. Decker and wife to Paul G. Decker	nom.
72d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.2; Sarah T. Oliver and another to Isaac Metzger	19,000
76th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 200x102.2; Jacob J. Rosenstein and wife to Morris Keller	120,000
Bowery, e. s., between Houston and 1st sts., 48.4x132.8x irregular; Susanna Schmidt and husband to Jacob Hoffman	10,000
Same property; Moses Lazarus to Susanna Schmidt	110,000
46th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.4; A. Ivan and wife to Malvina Sharpe	10,500
76th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.2; Ella E. Oliver, by Guardian, to Isaac Metzger	2,000
Same property; Francis A. Oliver to Isaac Metzger	507
58th-st., s. s., 106.5½ ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x100.4; Jacob Pfiying to William Baird	nom.
Morris and River sts., 24th Ward, 350x140x irregular, 1 3-10 acres; also, n. s. Mott-st., to River-st., 181x109x irregular, and also, William and Mott sts., to Morris-st., to Mill Brook, 120x229.6x120x247; H. W. Kennedy, Referee, to the Manhattan Savings Institution	16,000
129th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x99.11; Levi T. Griffin and another to Emily Balch	nom.
11th-av., Lot No. 1 on map of the easterly half of the property of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 82.5x irregular; F. H. Comstock, Referee, to the New-York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb	4,000
11th-av., Lot No. 2, adjoining above, 100x267.6; Same to Same	6,000
King's Bridge road, w. s., Lot No. 9, adjoining above, 158.4x68.7x irregular; Same to Same	3,000
King's Bridge road, w. s., lot No. 10, adjoining above; 104.6x irregular; Same to Same	4,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Baird, William, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 406 East 58th-st., 1 year	$4,000
Barnum, Rebecca, and husband to Elizabeth S. Clark; No. 127 West 42d-st., 5 years	2,000
Baumgarten, August, to J. H. Van Wyck, No. 16 Dey-st., 1 year	10,000
Denoville, Anna M., to B. C. McIntire; s. s. Perry-st., w. of 4th-st., 2 years	2,200
Fish, James D., to William P. Earle; s. w. corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., 3 years	40,000
Gilbert, Joseph, to Isaac M. Dyckman; w. s. Academy-st., s. of Seaman-av., installments	2,734
Grigg, Harrietta, to Mary A. Berry; w. s. Hudson-st., Lot No. 950, &c., 3 years	1,000
Grumman, S. H., and wife to Edward Schell, Executor, &c.; No. 44 Forsyth-st., 3 years	2,000
Metzger, Isaac, to Sarah T. Oliver; s. s. 72d-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year	7,000
Mooney, Christopher, and wife to A. Kramer and another; s. s. 16th-st., e. of 7th-av., 1 year	6,000
Mowatt, Eugene, Executor, &c., and others to the Washington Life Insurance Company; Nos. 24, 24½, 26, 28, and 30 Fulton-st., 5 years	35,000
Murray, Joseph, and wife to Mary T. Constant; s. s. 111th-st., w. of 4th-av., 8 months	3,600
Quigley, Michael J., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 52 Spring-st., 1 year	5,000
Rosenstock, L., and wife to Benjamin Weatheimer; w. s. 1st-av., n. of 11th-st. 2 mortgages, 3 years, total	20,000
Schmidt, F., and wife to J. H. Rhoades and others, Executors, &c.; Nos. 47 and 47½ Christopher-st., 6 months	10,000
Schmidt, Susannah, and husband to Moses Lazarus; s. s. Bowery, n. of Houston-st., 3 years	20,000
Speeth, Julius, to William A. Cauldwell; n. s. 108th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months	16,500
Stewart, William E., to Jessie Clark; s. s. 76th-st., w. of 3d-av., 4 mortgages, 1 year, total	8,800
Stewart, William E., to Cornelia A. Atwill; s. s. 76th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years	11,000
Stewart, William E., to George G. De Witt, Jr., and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 76th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years	11,000
Stewart, William E., to Helena D. W. Chambers; s. s. 76th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years	11,000
Stewart, William E., to Sarah Heiser and another; s. s. 76th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years	11,000
Thompson, William, and wife to Kathleen E. Taylor; n. s. 145th-st., w. of Avenue St. Nicholas, 2 mortgages, 3½ years, total	8,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bleecker, J. B., to A. Montant, agent	$3,750
Bogert, H. A. and another, Executors, &c., to Edward Schell, Executor, &c.	5,131
Dipp, Ernst C. and wife, to Zelia Gasteyger	500
Rosenstein, Frederick, to Adam Sander	800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT No. 314 West 14th-st.; lot 25x100; house four story, high stoop, brick; modern and complete in all respects and very desirable; price, $20,000, on easy terms, or rent to a satisfactory party, $1,600 per annum; possession at once.

ALSO.

No. 58 East 49th-st., opposite Columbia College.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot No. 214 West 15th-st. Price, $15,000; 60 per cent. may remain. House in splendid order, and all improvements. GEO. W. MERCER, No. 366 West 23d-st.

TO BUILDERS AND INVESTORS.—639 ELigible lots, with bulkheaded water-front, for dwellings, factories, &c., same distance from City Hall as 63d-st.; for sale, a bargain. R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

WE HAVE A LIST OF ELEGANT BROWN-stone houses for sale, some at bargains, on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th and 70th sts., near 5th and Madison avs., from $18,000 to $50,000. S. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

A.—FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Wide four-story modern residence at a low figure; early possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST. — ELEGANT full-size house; price very reasonable; with or without furniture; others on 5th and Madison avs., embracing fine corners. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$26,000.—FINE CABINET - FINISHED house, 20x55x100, near 5th-av., Murray Hill; also, elegant extension house, same locality, for sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BULKHEADED WATER-FRONTS, NEAR City, for chemical works, factories, &c., for sale or lease very low. R. A. YOUNG, Civil Engineer, No. 20 Exchange-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Lespinasse & Friedman, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, NOV. 24,
at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
The following property:
NO. 269 WEST 22D-ST.
The three-story brick house; size of lot, 25x98.9.
54TH-ST.
Two lots on north side of 54th-st., 225 feet east of 7th-av.
59TH-ST.
Two lots on north side of 59th-st., 225 feet east of 9th-av.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers,
No. 3 PINE-ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., CORNER MADISON-AV.—Elegantly-furnished, medium size dwelling in superb order; low rent on lease.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH PURCHASER—MODern well-built 25-foot house between Madison and 5th avs., 50th and 58th sts.; possession not absolutely necessary before next Spring. IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

WANTED—LOTS IN CENTRAL LOCATIONS FOR cash purchasers. Owners will please send particulars to GEO. R. PETRIE, No. 164 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, THE FINEST PROPerty, with water front, centrally located in PALATKA, Fla., consisting of house and two blocks of land, with full bearing Orange grove.
CHARLES UNDERWOOD, Tolland, Conn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED — A COMFORTABLY - FURNISHED house, on 5th-av. or cross-street between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating location and price, M. F., Box No. 724 Post Office.

WANTED—BASEMENT, OR TWO OR THREE rooms on first floor, unfurnished, between 2d and Lexington avs., from 14th to 30th st.; state lowest terms by letter. Address R. HAYES, Maspeth, Long Island.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A particularly desirable tenant; no children. IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
GALLIA...Nov. 19, 9 A. M. | SCYTHIA, Dec. 3, 7:30 A. M.
ALGERIA, Nov. 26, 3 P. M. | ABYSSINIA, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
MONTANA...TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING...TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.
NEVADA...TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN...TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1 P. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The staterooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy...Saturday, Nov. 22, noon
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell...Thursday, Nov. 27, 2:30 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell...Saturday, Dec. 6, 11:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, Nov. 29, 5:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Thursday, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Thursday, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN...Saturday, Dec. 20, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
MAIN...Sat. Nov. 22 | GEN. WERDER, Sat., Dec. 6
MOSEL...Sat., Nov. 29 | DONAU...Sat., Dec. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin...$100
Second Cabin...60
Steerage...30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier foot of Canal-st. N. R., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...Thurs., Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
STATE OF ALABAMA...Thursday, Nov. 27, 7 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, Frangeul...Wednesday, Nov. 26, 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier...Wednesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, R. Jouclа...Wednesday, Dec. 24, 2 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Ethiopia...Nov. 22, noon | Devonia...Dec. 6, 10 A. M.
Circassia...Nov. 29, 5 A. M. | Bolivia...Dec. 13, 5 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utopia...Nov. 22, noon | California...Nov. 29, 5 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WESTPHALIA, Th. Nov. 20 | LESSING...Thurs., Dec. 4
GELLERT, Thurs., Nov. 27 | SUEVIA...Thurs., Dec. 11
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
W. A. SCHOLTEN...Saturday, Nov. 22
ROTTERDAM...Wednesday, Dec. 3
1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $28.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.
—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—
The Queen, Nov. 19, 9:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Sat., Nov. 22, 12 M.
—FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)—
Erin...| Denmark, Wed., Nov. 19, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON...Thursday, Nov. 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...Saturday, Dec. 27, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY...Monday, Nov. 24, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Nov. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF MERIDA...Saturday, Nov. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, Dec. 13
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Dec. 18
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (new,)...Saturday, Dec. 27
* Meals à la carte, small table service.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 24 and Dec. 15 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st., at 3 P. M.
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett...Wed., Nov. 19
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton...Saturday, Nov. 22
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.
C. D. OWENS, GEO. YONGE, Agent,
General Agent A. & G. R. R., Ocean S. S. Co. and
No. 315 Broadway. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE...WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA...SATURDAY, Nov. 22
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice...WED., Nov. 19
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote...Sat., Nov. 29
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA...Saturday, Nov. 22
S. S. SARATOGA...Thursday, Dec. 4
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S 10 per cent. Bonds, secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee. Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in the mortgage, heretofore made by The Indiana Central Railway to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee, and bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, the undersigned, The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, as the legal successor of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, the mortgagor in said mortgage, and as present owner of the premises thereby mortgaged, having elected to exercise the option reserved by said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby, to pay off and discharge such bonds as hereinafter mentioned, will, on the day for payment of the next semi-annual installment of interest, viz., on the 1st day of January, 1880, pay, in such discharge, the principal sums and accrued interest to the date of such payment, of each and all of the outstanding bonds of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and amounting to $666,500, or thereabouts, issued under or secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Holders of such Bonds and the Interest Coupons appertaining thereto are hereby notified to present the same for payment as aforesaid, at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, where payment will accordingly be made.

This notice is given under and in pursuance of the order of Mr. Justice Harlan, made in the suit pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, of James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, dated Oct. 14, 1879, as well as under and in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Mortgage and Bonds above described, in respect to paying off and discharging such Bonds before maturity.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1879.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
By BENJAMIN E. SMITH, President.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM R. FOSDICK, } Receivers, &c.

Denver, South Park & Pacific R. R. Co.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund
Seven Per Cent Bonds.
DUE 1905.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road.
Principal and Interest payable in New-York in United States gold coin, or in London or Frankfort, at the option of the holder.
Coupons May and November. Registration of Bonds provided.
For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 26 Nassau-st.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. Is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	AMOS R. ENO,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS,	PERCY R. PYNE,
MARTIN BATES,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 20 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK...LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

Geo. K. Sistare's Sons,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
17 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
BONDS OF NEW-YORK CITY, BROOKLYN CITY, AND ALL FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office of the Controller,
City of Allegheny, Nov. 11, 1879.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 4 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.
In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 10, 1862, entitled an "Act relative to the railroad indebtedness of the city of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following outstanding 4 per cent. Railroad Compromise Bonds, viz.: Nos. 94, 95, 100, 101, 102, 109, 122, 123, 124, 132, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered Jan. 1, 1880, will cease to draw interest thereon from that date, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of same. JAMES BROWN, Controller.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission. U. S. SECURITIES purchased and for sale free of commission. DEPOSITS received subject to check on demand; interest paid on all daily balances at the market rate.
Our office is next door to the N. Y. Stock Exchange, which admits of orders being executed the instant received. The senior partner attends each session of the board, and gives this department his personal attention. Our office is provided with five telegraphic indicators for the use of investors and operators.

LUMMIS & DAY,
WILLIAM LUMMIS. HENRY DAY.
No. 28 Drexel Building,
Corner Wall and Broad streets.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Governments, etc., bought and sold on commission.
Particular attention given to investment orders.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

THE DECREE VALUE OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland is $16 25 for par and interest of the bond, or $250 per bond of $1,000, with all coupons on. The subscriber will pay the $250 less one-half of 1 per cent. now, or the holder may deposit the bond with the committee upon payment of 1 per cent. upon the par value.
The undeposited Receiver's Certificates will be cashed, with accrued interest to Nov. 14, 1879, less one-half of 1 per cent. Schedules with numbers, amount, and interest must be handed in without delay, the subscriber reserving the right to stop receiving either bonds or Receiver's Debt without further notice.
C. N. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE BELFAST WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NO. 31 DONEGAL QUAY,
BELFAST, IRELAND.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
Receive and collect bills of exchange, with or without documents attaching; advances made on goods consigned for sale; goods received and forwarded to destination; orders for purchase of goods promptly attended to.

SMALLEY & HONE,
MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
BROKERS,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Buy and sell on margins or for investors.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
RAILROAD BONDS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1879, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Sale by order of Wm. D. Shipman, Esq., Assignee.
$94,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE LEBANON SPRINGS RAILROAD COMPANY, $1,000 EACH, INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.

ST. JOSEPH AND WESTERN
RAILROAD SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. R. UTLEY,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

INCORPORATED 1835.
1879.
Office of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company,
Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1879.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879:		
On marine and inland risks	$607,451 57	
On fire risks	102,559 73	—710,011 30
Premiums on policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1878		480,786 88
		$1,190,798 18
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879:		
On marine and inland risks	$578,292 60	
On fire risks	127,405 46	—705,698 06
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.		114,196 44
		$819,894 50
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navigation losses	$374,852 22	
Fire losses	48,579 09	
Return premiums	57,820 04	
Reinsurances	31,646 68	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, &c.	49,121 06	
Taxes—State and Municipal taxes	15,357 89	
Expenses	30,692 24	—608,076 17
		$211,818 33

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
Nov. 1, 1879.

$237,400	State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. loan	$263,888 00
100,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loans, (exempt from tax.)	118,425 00
242,000	State of New-Jersey 6 per cent. loans, 1880 to 1902	272,990 00
100,000	City of Boston 6 per cent. loans	118,000 00
100,000	City of St. Louis 6 per cent.	107,500 00
77,000	City of Pittsburg 7 per cent. loans	80,330 00
50,000	City of Cincinnati, municipal, 7 per cent. loans	54,500 00
25,000	City of Columbus (Ohio) 6 per cent. loans	26,500 00
30,000	United States 4 per cent. bonds	30,675 00
44,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. loan	13,860 00
18,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company—380 shares stock	16,620 00
6,700	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company—134 shares stock	6,432 00
40,000	American Steam-ship Company 6 per cent. bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee.)	39,600 00
27,000	Wm. Cramp & Sons' Dry Dock mortgage 7 per cent. loan	27,000 00
197,950	loans on bond and mortgage, first liens on city properties	197,950 00
$1,296,050	Par. Cost, $1,316,429 50. Market value	$1,378,270 00
	Real estate at Philadelphia and Pittsburg	120,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	279,081 84
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	93,340 15
	Stock and scrip, &c., of sundry corporations, $13,453. Estimated value	2,787 00
	Cash—On deposit in banks, $46,242 50	
	Loaned on call with collaterals ...143,975 00	
	In office ...451 43	190,668 93
	Total	$2,064,147 92

Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1879.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December, proximo, free of tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1879, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December, proximo.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company for the year ending Oct. 31, 1872, be redeemed in CASH at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December, proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the charter, all certificates of scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed shall be forfeited and canceled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of Incorporation, "No certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS C. HAND,	JAMES C. HAND,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,	WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
HENRY P. SLOAN,	JOHN D. TAYLOR,
JOHN H. CATHERWOOD,	GEORGE W. BERNADOU,
N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
ANDREW WHEELER,	H. FRANK ROBINSON,
THOMAS CLYDE,	JOEL J. BAILY,
WILLIAM G. BOULTON,	JACOB P. JONES,
EDWARD DARLINGTON,	JAMES B. M'FARLAND,
EDWARD LAFOURCADE,	SPENCER M'ILVAINE,
JACOB RIEGEL,	JOHN E. MICHENER,
THOMAS P. STOTESBURY,	A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg,
HENRY DAVIS,	D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburg,
	WM. S. BISSELL, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

$300,000
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE UTAH AND PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY AT 85 AND INTEREST.

HAVING SOLD A LARGE AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE RAILROAD BONDS, WE NOW OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THE TOTAL ISSUE OF $900,000. MORTGAGE not only covers 60 MILES OF COMPLETED ROAD, but all the VALUABLE INEXHAUSTIBLE COKING COAL AND LUMBER LANDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY. This is the only COKING COAL found west of the Rocky Mountains. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors.
SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE HIGHLAND CHIEF MINING COMPANY, OF LEADVILLE,

To amicably settle litigation, has consolidated into its organization four of the richest mines of that locality, THE HIGHLAND CHIEF, HIGHLAND MARY, ROBERT BURNS, and Gildroy Aztec, comprising thirty-three acres, a more valuable property than the Robert E. Lee or Little Pittsburg. Six shafts have been sunk, all in rich, gold-bearing carbonates. The tunnel header is in forty feet of solid, rich mineral. To consummate the compromise, 10,000 shares were placed with Horace Steele, President of the Plainsville Ohio Bank, to be sold. One-half was sold Monday. He will be at the BANKING OFFICE OF THE MINING RECORD, No. 61 Broadway, until Saturday next, after which date no stock will be sold.

The capitalization is $2,500,000. An offer of $1,000,000 has been refused for one-half of the stock.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE REORGANIZATION.

Holders of the consolidated bonds of this company are requested to deposit the same, together with the past due coupons and interest bonds, with either of the following depositories:
Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York.
Mechanics' National Bank, New-Bedford, Mass.
First National Bank, Utica, N. Y.
THE TIME WITHIN WHICH SAID BONDS MAY BE DEPOSITED HAS BEEN LIMITED TO DEC. 1, 1879.
FRANCIS HATHAWAY, LOUM SNOW, Jr., A. G. BROWER, H. H. FISH, H. A. V. POST, Chairman, } Purchasing Committee.
Office of the Committee, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

Office of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,)
Stonington, Conn., Nov. 18, 1879.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 10th day of December, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The polls will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed from Nov. 29 to Dec. 11, 1879. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.

Office of the New Central Coal Company, of Maryland, Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building,
New-York, Nov. 17, 1879.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1879. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 5, and reopened at 10 A. M. Dec. 10.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. R. JACQUES, Secretary.

Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company,
New-York, Nov. 15, 1879.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held in the Western Union Building, in this City, Room No. 30, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting. R. H. ROCHESTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Homestake Mining Company,
No. 31 Broad-st., New-York, Nov. 13, 1879.
DIVIDEND NO. 11.
The regular monthly dividend of Thirty Cents per share has been declared for October, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 25th inst. Transfer-books close on the 20th inst.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

San Francisco, Nov. 17, 1879.
THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has declared dividend No. 5 of 50 cents per share, payable at the office of Laidlaw & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 1, on all stock issued from the New-York transfer agency. Transfer-books close on 20th instant and open 2d proximo.
WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av.
Open daily, 10 to 3. Monday and Saturday, 10 to 7.
JNO. W. BRITTON, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NO. 61 WEST.—Entire second floor, four connecting rooms, (or divided to suit,) with board, for parties seeking a comfortable, refined home.

NO. 67 WEST 38TH-ST.—PRIVATE TABLE only; five rooms on third floor, together or separate, with private baths; unusual accommodations for parties willing to pay liberal prices.

A SMALL CHRISTIAN FAMILY OFFERS A pleasant home to gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman; good table; terms moderate; No. 235 East 57th-st.; references.

TWO SQUARE ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED, to let, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; everything first class. No. 19 East 45th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 36 EAST 23D-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS, with first-class home-made cooking; references exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 45TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT second floor, unexpectedly vacated, with or without private table; references.

NO. 49 EAST 9TH-ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, with or without private table; also, rooms on third floor; references required.

NO. 26 EAST 22D-ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floor front rooms; also hall rooms, for gentlemen, with first-class board; references.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM ON fourth floor, with good board; references. No. 104 East 23d-st.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, in suites or singly, with board; references given and required.

NO. 38 WEST 31ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, TWO large rooms on third floor, together or separate; attendance, table, references of the best.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 12 EAST.—DEsirable rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND 31ST-ST.—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished, with private table.

NO. 23 WEST 42D-ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—Elegant apartments, with or without private table.

NO. 30 EAST 22D-ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floor front rooms; also, hall rooms, for gentlemen, with first-class board; references.

NINETEENTH-ST., NO. 64, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable rooms, with board; house and location first class; also table board; references.

NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; southern exposure; best references given and required.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished parlor floor; private table if desired; rooms for gentlemen, with board.

NO. 36 EAST 30TH-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three rooms; private bath-room; private table; references.

A HALL ROOM TO LET, FURNISHED, and board; southern exposure; reference. No. 147 West 43d-st.

NO. 77 WEST 45TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, four rooms, together or separately, with first-class board; moderate terms.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST.—PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms, with board; southern exposure; also, room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 31 WEST 40TH-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 349.—PLEASANT ROOMS and first-class board; also table board.

FIFTH-AV., 33.—FIRST FLOOR SUITE; PRIvate table or board; also, sunny upper room for two.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR or five rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—IN A SMALL FAMILY, second floor, en suite or separately, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A QUIET, COMFORTABLE HOME, WITHout board, in a private family, offered to gentlemen who can appreciate the same and are willing to pay a reasonable price; location pleasant and central. Address M., Box No. 257 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 29 WEST 20TH-ST.—NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. JAMES.—Elegantly furnished suites and single rooms to gentlemen; references.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NO. 104, BETWEEN UNION-SQUARE AND IRVING-PLACE.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen.

NO. 19 5TH-AV.—CONNECTED WITH BREvoort House by passageway; furnished rooms to rent, without board.

NO. 20 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms for single gentlemen; reference.

HOTELS.

CARROLLTON HOTEL,
Baltimore, Light, and German sts., Baltimore, Md.
Rates reduced to $3 and $2 50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for parlors, baths, and double rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest-built hotel in the city. Elevator runs continuously to all the floors. All lines of city passenger cars pass the doors. F. W. COLEMAN, Manager.
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1879.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS,
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.
The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays included, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.
Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.
PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 18th...11:00 A. M.	Monday, 17th...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...12:00 M.	Wedn'sday, 19th...9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 21st...10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 24th...1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 27th...2:30 P. M.	Wedn'sday, 26th...2:00 P. M.
Friday, 28th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th...2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 29th...7:00 A. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens (West Point) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL leaves at 2 P. M.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (New No. 41) North River, Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City 4:30 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at New-Hamburg and Milton.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 P. M., Pier 42, Canal-st., N. R. Fare, including berth, 50c.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT AND intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF FISHING-SMACK. — UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. ROGERS and THOMAS S. ROGERS, bankrupts.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., by F. G. & C. S. Brown, auctioneers, all his right, title, and interest as the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupts in and to the schooner "Saxon," of Noank, Conn., being 12-32 of said schooner. Further information may be had of the undersigned, at his office at No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
n5-law3wW

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Send for circular.

CARL MARWIG'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO. 67 MADISON-AV.
Send for a circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Broadway and 32d-st.
Is open every day and evening. See circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb., labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

PATENTS, LABELS, CAVEATS.
MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, Proprietors of the Scientific American, 34 years' experience as Solicitors of Patents. Hand-book on Patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEKS
OF THE
American Institute Exhibition,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
Recent Inventions! Operating Machinery.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
Tickets at all stations Elevated Railroad for 30 cents, good for admission and passage both ways. Tickets in quantity at a reduction, to be obtained at the doors. Downing's Ninth Regiment Band afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND CONCERT
BY ARTISTS OF HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY.
Assisted by
Mr. FRANZ RUMMEL, Pianist,
Mr. M. VAN GELDER, Violinist.
In aid of the English Lutheran Church of St. James,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.
Reserved seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall, No. 111 Broadway, Schwarz Brothers', corner 27th-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. PANTOMIME.
THANKSGIVING WEEK, commencing Monday, Nov. 24.
MAFFITT and BARTHOLOMEW, the two celebrated and grotesque clowns, supported by a powerful company in their grand FAIRY PANTOMIME of
DAME TROT, DAME TROT,
(Or, The Wonderful Cat.)
MATINEES WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, (THANKSGIVING,) and SATURDAY.
Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., and $1. Seats for sale Thursday.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
The new emotional drama, based on
WILKIE COLLINS'S FROZEN DEEP,
ENTITLED
SELF-CONQUEST, SELF-CONQUEST.
Joseph Wheelock, Nard Almayne, Ida Jeffreys, and an augmented company.
Popular prices, 50 and 25 cts. and $1.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
AT TAMMANY HALL.
CHAMPIONS' GAME FOR $2,000 IN PRIZES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
NOV. 19, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SCHAEFER VS. HEISER,
CARTER VS. GARNIER.
Admission, 50c. Ladies accompanied by gentlemen, free.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. DR. L. DAMROSCH.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
for the five remaining Public Rehearsals, $3 50. For the five remaining Concerts, $7. Can be obtained at Steinway Hall at the next Rehearsal and Concert, Dec. 4 and 6. Miss Emma Thursby will be the Soloist.

ORATORIO SOCIETY. DR. L. DAMROSCH.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
For four Public Rehearsals, reserved seat, $3.
For four Concerts, reserved seat, $5.
Tickets now at STEINWAY HALL.
First Rehearsal and Concert, Nov. 28 and 29—"Elijah."

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT...Director
Broadway, below 8th-st., formerly Globe Theatre.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
EVERY EVENING at 8.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY
HARRIGAN & HART...Proprietors
THE STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE.
Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday matinées,
MULLIGAN GUARD CHRISTMAS.

PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S
next lecture at Chickering Hall THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20. "Other Worlds and Other Suns." Reserved seat tickets, 75 cents. At Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. Same lecture Brooklyn Art Rooms Saturday evening.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 21 EAST 14TH-ST.
Free scholarship in Vocal Music open for competition.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 10, 1879.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the south, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M., except Sunday.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M. daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 A. M., 2:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.
Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
16 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Nov. 10, 1879.
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
6:20, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 6:20 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
An express train leaves New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 17, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal via St. Albans.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
11 P. M., Night express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 9 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD. Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.
Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. —Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; arrive at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 38TH SEASON.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
100 PERFORMERS.
THEODORE THOMAS...Conductor
FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seat, 25 cents extra.
PROGRAMME:
OVERTURE, "King Lear," op. 4...BERLIOZ
CONCERTO for Piano and Orchestra, op. 23,
TSCHAIKOWSKY
Mr. FRANZ RUMMEL.
RIDE OF THE VALKYRIES.
SIEGFRIED'S DEATH. (Die Götterdämmerung.)
WAGNER
SYMPHONY in C minor, No. 5, op. 67...BEETHOVEN
FIRST CONCERT—SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock. Admission to concert, $1; reserved seat, 50 cents extra. Sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, Nov. 19, at the Academy. Subscription tickets are now sold at the office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOURTEENTH NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION,
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, second night of
AIDA.
Rhadames, Signor CAMPANINI; Amonasro, Signor GALASSI; Ramfis, Herr BEHRENS; Il Re, Signor MONTI; Amneris, Mlle. A. L. CARY, and Aida, Mme. EMILIE AMBRE. Director of the music and conductor, Signor ARDITI.
FRIDAY, Nov. 21, IL TROVATORE, Signori ARAMBURO, GALASSI, MONTI; Mme. LABLACHE, and Mme. ADINI.
SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE, MARTA. Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA, Mlle. A. L. CARY, Herr BEHRENS, and Signor CAMPANINI.
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8. Office open 9 till 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
In consequence of the great success last Sunday evening, ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER will be repeated on
SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 23,
supplemented with a Miscellaneous Concert, in which the whole of the principal artists,
FULL BAND AND CHORUS WILL TAKE PART.
Director of the Music and Conductor...Signor ARDITI
Box Office will open for the sale of tickets on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes, (to hold four or six persons,) $6, $8, $10, $12, and $15, according to location; Parquet and Balcony, $2; General Admission, $1; Family Circle, reserved, $1; Family Circle, unreserved, 50 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FRENCH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, for three weeks only,
RETURN and FAREWELL APPEARANCES of
Mr. MAURICE GRAU'S
GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY,
Mlles. PAOLA MARIE,
LEROUX-BOURARD, ANGELE, and
M. CAPOUL.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 24 and 25, also, Thanksgiving Matinée Thursday at 1:30,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, also, at Matinée Saturday, Nov. 22, at 1:30,
LA BELLE HELENE.
PAOLA MARIE, ANGELE and CAPOUL in the cast.
Evening Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, and $2.
Matinée Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.
Sale of seats commences Thursday, Nov. 20, at Booth's.
IN PREPARATION—MIGNON.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:30. Saturday Matinée at 1:45.
SECOND MONTH
and
UNABATED SUCCESS OF
FRENCH FLATS.
THE FUNNIEST PLAY EVER PRODUCED IN NEW-YORK.
The success of "French Flats" is especially gratifying as a demonstration that indecency is not necessary to the enjoyment of a New-York audience.—Evening Post.
HOUSE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT FROM FLOOR TO CEILING.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.
Open daily from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Entrance on 4th-av. and on Lexington-av., between 66th and 67th sts. All East Side railroads connect directly with the Fair, and the Central Park carriages connect the Fair with all West Side railroads at 59th-st.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19,
"GOVERNORS' DAY,"
for the reception of GOV. ROBINSON and Staff and the Governors of the neighboring States.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Coupon (five) tickets, $2; for sale by the active and veteran members of the regiment, and at many prominent places of business.

DALY'S (NEW) THEATRE. (Broadway & 30th-st.)
The most sumptuous parlor theatre in the world.
MATINEES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK OF
WIVES.
LAST MATINEES of "WIVES" TO-DAY and SATURDAY.
IN PREPARATION for early production, an entirely novel comedy of the day, by the authors of "THE BIG BONANZA," to be called
AN ARABIAN NIGHT.

WALLACK'S. OPENS AT 7:30. BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
OUR GIRLS. OUR GIRLS.
LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH
of a
SPLENDIDLY WRITTEN
and
SPLENDIDLY ACTED PLAY.
H. J. Byron's charming new comedy
received with marked favor, will be presented
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE.
Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 19, 1879,
and MATINEE at 2 P. M.
GORMAN'S ORIGINAL
PHILADELPHIA CHURCH CHOIR
PINAFORE COMPANY.
Under the management of J. H. Meade.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Seats on sale at No. 1,229 Broadway and also at No. 111 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. B'WAY & 35TH-ST.
TWO NOVEL PERFORMANCES DAILY, EXPRESSLY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Every Afternoon at 2; Every Evening at 8.
TILLE'S Original Royal Marionette Troupe, from St. James's Hall, London. The only troupe ever playing before the Queen and Royal Family of England.
An Entire Automatic Minstrel Company, performing Pantomimes, Plays, &c., like human beings.
Together with all the wonders of the Aquarium.
Admission, 50c.; children, 25c.; reserved seats, 75c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. TWELFTH WEEK.
E. G. GILMORE...Lessee and Manager
ENCHANTMENT.
The KIRALFY BROTHERS' wondrously beautiful spectacle. Multitudes witnessing it. Great Variety Act.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.
PALPABLE POPULAR PRICES—Orchestra, orchestra circle, front balcony, $1; balcony, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
CORNER 14TH ST. AND 6TH-AV.
J. H. HAVERLY...Proprietor and Manager
Every evening and Matinées Wednesday and Saturday,
Dion Boucicault's famous play of THE OCTOROON,
With Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD as Salem Scudder, and cast to the full strength of the
GOTTHOLD OCTOROON COMPANY.
New Scenery. Realistic Effects. New Music.
THE OLD DOMINION COLORED VOCALISTS.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
Broadway and 22d-st.
Lessee and Manager...Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. J. K.
EMMET
AND HIS OWN COMPANY
In his new romantic comedy,
FRITZ IN IRELAND.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.
Reserved Seats, Evening, 50 cents, $1, and $1 50.
Reserved Seats, Saturday Matinée, 50 cents and $1.
Evening Performance at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL. Mr. W. H. SHERWOOD.
THREE PIANO RECITALS.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 25,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 29.
Mr. W. H. SHERWOOD, FIRST PIANO RECITAL,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 25.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS, (with reserved seat,) $2 50.
SINGLE ADMISSION, (with reserved seat,) One Dollar.
Now obtainable at Steinway Hall and the usual places.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. | OPERA-HOUSE,
RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS. | BROADWAY
Two Hours of Solid Fun. | and
First week of | 29th-st.
MOTHER-IN-LAW-PHOBIA.
Seats secured. Matinée SATURDAY, at 2.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY & 33D-ST.
THIS EVENING, and until further notice,
FATINITZA. FATINITZA.
FATINITZA. FATINITZA.
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1:30.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the WOMEN'S HOSPITAL will take place at the hospital, corner 49th-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M. All interested in this charity are cordially invited to be present.

MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the FAIRCHANCE IRON COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 1, on the 29th day of November, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider a proposed sale of the property of the company for the purpose of paying its debts. Any stockholder objecting to the sale may pay the liens upon the property and have the judgments assigned to his order.
E. LIVINGSTON, President.
Dated Nov. 8, 1879.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
NO. 46 EAST 14TH-ST., (Union-square,)
Offer the largest assortment in the City of the BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD, winners of highest distinction at EVERY WORLD'S FAIR FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. Prices, $54, $66, $78, $84, $90, to $500 and upward. Also, for easy payments, $5 a month for 12 months, or $6 38 a quarter for 10 quarters and upward.

A GREAT OFFER.—ORGANS, $30, $40, $50, $55, $65, $75, upward; 7-octave pianos, $100 and $125; 7 1-3 do., $130, $140, upward, cash; warranted. Installments received. Instruments tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, Agt., 826 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—A PARTNER, WITH FIVE thousand dollars, wanted to assist in re-establishing in England a business given up over three years ago, and that has always been very successful there. None need apply but those having above amount at immediate command; best reference required and given. Address A. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

SKILLED FORGERS AT WORK

A SYSTEMATIC RAID ON THE DOWN-TOWN BANKS.

BOLD OPERATIONS OF THE GANG—BLANK CHECKS, SIGNATURES, AND PRIVATE STAMPS PERFECTLY IMITATED—YESTERDAY'S ATTEMPT ON THE FOURTH NATIONAL.

It is becoming evident that the rush of business in the down-town banks, consequent upon the present inordinate speculation, is being taken advantage of by an organized gang of forgers to further a systematic scheme of swindling. In the majority of cases the bank officers, if imposed upon, prefer to submit to a small loss rather than to allow the details to be made public. Hence, there is reason to believe that the operations of the gang have been more wide-spread and successful than appears on the surface. The rashness of a forger in trying his game a second time on the National Bank of the State of New-York led to his arrest and to the exposure of that transaction on Monday. Yesterday, about noon, a well-dressed man, apparently 28 or 30 years of age, entered the counting-room of the Fourth National Bank, corner of Cedar and Nassau streets, and presented to Paying Teller Duncan McGregor a check, purporting to be drawn by Fisk & Hatch in favor of William Cook, for $1,032. The check was an almost perfect imitation of those used by the firm. On subsequent close comparison a difference was detected in the figures 8 and 9 of the date 1879, the heavy stroke of the 8 being on the wrong side, and the tail of the 9 being straight in the forgery while it is curved in the genuine. Otherwise the plate from which the spurious blank was printed was a perfect imitation. The person who filled in the body of the forged check was not so good a penman as the clerk who does that work for the firm. This and the fact that the blue ink used was of a paler color than usual struck the Teller's eye. Otherwise there was nothing on the face of the check to arouse suspicion at a hasty glance. The peculiar signature of Fisk & Hatch was faultlessly imitated, and so was their private stamp punched across the figures in the lower left-hand corner. Mr. McGregor turned the check around. First, there was the indorsement, "William Cook," in a bold hand. Underneath it was another faultless imitation of Fisk & Hatch's signature, and below this a perfect fac-simile of the official stamped indorsement of the First National Bank, with the name "Summerfield" written across it. The forger had overdone the matter, there being no person of that name at the First National with authority to indorse for the bank. Mr. McGregor whistled the private signal which calls the bank's detective to his assistance, but the latter happened to have gone to the Sub-Treasury with a messenger who had some gold certificates in charge, a fact which the forger doubtless knew and had taken advantage of. The whistle seemed to alarm the man, and he asked what the matter was. Mr. McGregor endeavored to reassure, and at the same time detain, him by asking questions as to the indorsements on the back of the check. He had, meantime, noticed at the end of the line of waiting clerks a colored porter in the employ of Fisk & Hatch, and had managed to secretly put the check into his hands, with instructions to show it to his employers. He hoped that the porter would bring Fisk & Hatch's detective back with him, but he was not able, for fear of arousing suspicion, to state the position of affairs to him fully, and Fisk & Hatch, knowing that the bank employed its own detective, doubtless did not consider it necessary to send theirs. When the porter returned with the news that the check was a forgery, the stranger turned around and walked leisurely out. This further confirmed the Teller in the belief that he was an accomplished hand at the business, for had he shown undue haste and thus encountered the detective returning, his chances of escape would have been few. As it was, he disappeared completely before the astonished crowd through which he passed could realize from the shouts of the Teller what the matter was. The officers of the bank have placed the matter in the hands of Pinkerton's Detective Agency. They propose to leave no stone unturned to effect the arrest and conviction of the forger and his accomplices. Mr. McGregor is positive that he will be able to identify the man should he ever see him again.

The manner in which the Bank of the State of New-York forgery was perpetrated was somewhat different, but equally skillful and bold. Early on Saturday morning last, the prisoner Waters, alias Livingston, who is a dapper, well-dressed fellow, entered the bank and asked for a new check-book. Supposing him to have been sent by some customer, one was given him on payment of the usual price, $7 50. Late the same afternoon, when the rush incident to the closing up of a heavy week's business was at its height, the same man reappeared in line, and, when his turn came, presented a check for $900, purporting to be drawn by Barclay & Livingston, Beaver-street importers, to the order of Samuel Ogden. The firm's signature, and even their private mark, appeared to be all right, so perfectly were they imitated, and the money was paid. Subsequently, when he had time to think the matter over, the fact that he had departed from his custom of requiring identification from a stranger troubled Teller Duer, and he sent the check to the firm's office for examination. It was at once pronounced a forgery. The color of the ink with which the blank was printed was green, and the name of the bank was in script. It had been a long time since the firm had used blanks of that sort. The book which they are now using is printed in purple, and the name of the bank is in old English text. The book which they used previously was similar, except that the color of the ink was red. Mr. Robert Mackey, who draws all the firm's checks, accounted for the perfection of the signature by acknowledging that he had been in the habit of filling them in and signing them with copying ink, a practice which he said he should discard forthwith. The bank people concluded to pocket their loss, being without hope of catching the forger. On Monday, however, shortly after 1 P. M., emboldened to rashness by his previous success, he again made his appearance in the bank and presented a second check, similar in all respects to the first, except that the amount was just double. Teller Duer kept a straight face, and excusing himself for a moment communicated with Cashier Edwards, who told him to pay a portion of the amount. He accordingly handed the forger $500, and the latter stepped leisurely toward the door, counting the money as he went. At that moment Cashier Edwards stepped out of his private office, and touching him lightly on the shoulder, requested his presence inside. The man stepped into the Cashier's office without hesitation, and, seating himself, calmly awaited what was coming. "I want that $500," said Mr. Edwards. The forger was not in the least disconcerted by this abrupt demand. Recognizing instantly, however, that the game was up, he laughed, and answered: "I haven't got it. I passed it," meaning that he had given it to a confederate. "That's a lie!" retorted Mr. Edwards. "I was watching you closely, and I know you did not." The forger persisted that his statement was true, and Mr. Edwards, seeing that nothing could be got out of him, thrust him into the wire cage at the rear of the Cashier's private office, used for the storage of securities during business hours, and locked the door. He then dispatched a messenger for the Police. Detectives Dunn and Radford quickly responded. The prisoner received them smilingly, and reiterated his assertion that he had "passed" the $500. "Search me, gentlemen!" he said. He was searched, and the money was found concealed underneath his shirt. He was subsequently recognized as having been arrested a short time ago on a charge of stealing gold pens, and as having previously served a term for the larceny of diamonds. Yesterday, when arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, he impudently pleaded not guilty, and refused to answer any questions about the checks. He was held to answer in default of $3,000 bail.

In both the above cases the numbers of the forged checks were surprisingly close to those of the genuine checks last previously drawn by the two firms. The Police and parties interested are at a loss to explain how the forgers obtained their knowledge on this point, but it is surmised that they managed to obtain genuine checks for small amounts in each case, and this may furnish a clue that may lead to the detection of the person who endeavored to victimize the Fourth National Bank yesterday.

RELIEF FOR THE CRIPPLED.

Among the many worthy institutions of public charity which abound in this City, few, if any, are more entitled to the patronage and support of those willing to contribute from their means for the benefit of the unfortunate members of society than the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, whose hospital is situated corner of Forty-second-street and Lexington-avenue. The benefits of the institution are annually given to thousands of poor persons who, but for it, would be compelled to live and die without any relief, for the reason that they have not the means to pay the expenses of private surgical treatment. During the past year more than 7,000 patients have been treated by the society for all kinds of ailments, the largest percentage of whom were suffering from ruptures. The managers say they are now greatly in need of funds, and they appeal to the charitably inclined for money to carry on their work. The officers are: Stewart Brown, President; Alexander McL. Agnew, Secretary, and Dr. James Knight, Surgeon-in-Chief.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

There were few new developments in the 'longshoremen's strike yesterday. Owing to the rainy weather, little work was done except on the covered piers. It is thought by many that although the stevedores along the East River, with one or two exceptions, are paying 40 cents an hour at present, they will go back to the old prices as soon as the accumulated freights now on their hands have been shipped. The rush, however, will probably last for some time. Along the North River it was also quiet yesterday. The men employed on several of the wharves of the Boston and other Eastern lines, are dissatisfied with their pay and threaten to strike. The City of Merida was removed yesterday from Pier No. 3 to the Brooklyn side, where she will probably take her cargo. At the lower Anchor pier some of the men are holding out, but the stevedores have no difficulty in procuring hands enough to work the two steam-ships moored there. The strike at Morgan's pier still continues, but the steam-ship loading there will probably not be delayed. At the upper Anchor pier many of the men refused to go to work yesterday morning, but the work of unloading the Utopia was continued by those who were unwilling to take part in the strike. It is not probable that there will be a general strike among the 'longshoremen employed by the European companies, as the men have been given to understand that no further increase of pay will be granted. The Unicorn Line stevedores have come to terms with their men.

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

A NUMBER OF HIS FRIENDS ENTERTAIN HIM AT A PUBLIC BREAKFAST.

A number of the friends of Mr. George Jacob Holyoake gave a public breakfast in his honor, at the St. James Hotel, at noon yesterday. Mr. Holyoake sails for England immediately, and this little entertainment was prepared to enable him to meet many of his friends and admirers before his departure. About 50 persons were present on the occasion. Dr. Bellows presided, and Mr. Holyoake sat beside him. Among those present were Mr. Peter Cooper, Parke Godwin, Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of Washington; Dr. Washburn, Dr. Chapin, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, Mr. F. L. Olmstead, Felix Adler, Mr. Croly, Mr. O. B. Potter, Mr. Rowland Hazard, of Rhode Island; Mr. John H. Strahan, Mr. Wayland Smith, and others. The guests seemed to have come to the table with well-sharpened appetites, and much time was occupied in disposing of the eatables on the table. The speaking came in with the cheese, and Dr. Bellows rose to introduce the distinguished guest. His speech was marked by all that happiness of thought and grace of expression characteristic of the venerable gentleman, and in terms of warm eulogy he spoke of the life-long efforts of Mr. Holyoake in the cause of the poor and the lowly, and his steady devotion to the work of helping men to help themselves. Then Mr. Holyoake, being introduced, made an excellent speech, mainly devoted to co-operation, but thanking those present for their cordial good wishes. His visit to America, he said, was made for recreation, and he could say with truth that it was the first vacation he had had in his life. He should remember it always as one of the most pleasant periods of it. Mr. Parke Godwin, being next called upon, told of his early days, when he was one of a band of young men, among whom were Horace Greeley, George William Curtis, Hawthorne, and other since distinguished men, who met together to regenerate the world after the system of Fourier. Mr. Felix Adler made an earnest speech on the necessity for co-operation among the working men of this country, because we were going on under our present system in a way which in the end must give us as large and wretched a class of poor as any to be found in European countries. He also spoke highly of the philanthropic efforts of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. Dr. Washburn praised Mr. Holyoake for what he had done in a short and eloquent speech. Mr. Rowland Hazard told of the difficulties which he had found to lie in the way of co-operation in this country, or at least those which he found to exist in the industrial condition of Rhode Island; Mr. Whitelaw Reid said a few pleasant things appropriate to the occasion, and the venerable Peter Cooper, not being able to read his speech very well, Mr. Reid read it for him. Letters were read by the Rev. R. Heber Newton from President Hayes, Josiah Quincy, Wendell Phillips, Edward Everett Hale, George William Curtis, Col. Ingersoll, Dr. Bevan, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles L. Brace, and others, and the proceedings closed with a short and well-turned speech of farewell to the guest by Dr. Bellows.

UNPROTECTED TRADE-MARKS.

BUSINESS MEN DISSATISFIED WITH THE DECISION—THE OTHER SIDE.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, in Washington, in regard to trade-marks, has created wide-spread consternation among the proprietors of these business signals. The general impression, as expressed in a series of interviews with business men, was that they were robbed of all redress by the decision, notwithstanding they had paid the Government for the privilege of being protected from any infringement upon their proprietary rights. The impression is regarded as erroneous by Gen. Benjamin F. Foster, who was instrumental in securing the decision itself. The law which has just been declared invalid by the Supreme Court, was passed by Congress Aug. 14, 1876, and provided that criminal proceedings could be taken against those persons who were guilty of making or dealing in imitations of private labels or trade-marks. The penalty prescribed was a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or both fine and imprisonment. Under this law, Adolph Wittemann, of the firm of Wittemann Brothers, lithographers, of No. 184 William-street, was arrested and indicted on three distinct charges. Emil Steffins, another lithographer, of William-street, who has since retired from business, was also indicted at the same time and on the same charge. The indictments against Wittemann were filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of this State, in May, 1878. The complainants against him were the well-known liquor-houses of Hennessy & Co., Otard, Dupuy & Co., and H. Piper & Co. His counsel, Gen. Foster, demurred against the indictment, on the ground that the whole trade-mark legislation of Congress was without constitutional warrant. Judges Benedict and Blatchford, before whom the argument was made, differ in their opinions on the points which the General presented, and the case was sent to the United States Supreme Court for adjudication. Two clauses of the Federal Constitution were brought up in support of the theory that the law of 1876 was constitutional. One related to authors and inventors, and provided that Congress has power "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing, for limited terms, to authors and inventors the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries." The other involved the regulation of commerce, the clause in question empowering Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes." In neither of these clauses did the court find a warrant for the enactment of the law of 1876, and hence its decision that the law is unconstitutional.

"The decision," said Gen. Foster, when questioned in regard to it yesterday, "will affect an enormous interest all over the country, as the registration of trade-marks and labels in the Government office in Washington has been immense. I think there are a large number of indictments now pending in different parts of the country awaiting this very decision. It will, of course, become necessary now to abandon them. The practical result of the decision is to abolish criminal proceedings against those who infringe upon the trade-marks of their neighbors in business. It does not, however, prevent injured parties from suing for damages, either in the United States courts or in the courts of this State. These courts are now, as they always have been, open to civil suits for damages. Hitherto it has been believed by those who registered their trade-marks that any infringement was met with a heavy punishment—a fair enough belief considering the plainness of the language employed in drafting the law. The perplexing thing about this decision to the Government is that a series of treaties have been made with foreign countries protecting those residents who registered their trade-mark in Washington, and now the Government is unable to protect them. The value of registration is also much impaired, for about the only privilege which it affords proprietors is to pay the Government $30 for a certificate of registration. Criminal proceedings, however, may still be taken under the law of this State, which fixes the penalty for infringement at imprisonment for six or twelve months or the payment of a fine of $5,000. The State law, however, has been very loosely drawn, and it is very defective. Its administration has been almost barren of results, and its value is trifling. I have no doubt, however, that an action for damages, if it be well founded, will yield results to those business men who undertake it."

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

AN OBJECTION TO MR. LANGBEIN'S ELECTION AS CIVIL JUSTICE.

The Board of County Canvassers were served yesterday morning with an order issued by Judge Donohue to show cause why they should not be enjoined from receiving or counting the votes cast for Mr. J. C. Julius Langbein as the Republican candidate for Civil Justice in the Seventh Judicial District. The order, which is returnable at 11 A. M. to-day, was granted on the application of Leo C. Dessar, the Tammany candidate for the same office, on the following grounds: That at the time of the election, and for a long time prior thereto, Mr. Langbein was a member of the Legislature of the State; that under section 7 of article 3 of the Constitution of the State of New-York, all votes cast for Mr. Langbein are void, owing to the fact that his term of office in the Legislature will not expire until Jan. 1, 1880; that under the provision named, Mr. Langbein was ineligible, and all votes cast for him, therefore, void and of no effect.

The official returns from the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Assembly Districts were counted yesterday and last evening by the Board of County Canvassers. The only serious irregularity discovered was in the return from the Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District, which gave no record of the votes for Aldermen at Large. A note by the Inspectors set forth that the omission was due to the fact that the Poll Clerks carried away the books before the completion of the official returns.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The committee to organize a National Agricultural Society that shall represent every section of the country and combine every interest directly or indirectly related to agriculture, have issued an address to the public from their head-quarters, No. 323 Pearl-street. They state that the aim of the society is the advancement of agriculture in the United States by practical methods, such as periodical exhibitions of soil products in the principal cities of the country; the encouragement of immigration, the discussion of questions of agriculture and of commerce in its products, and the collection and dissemination of thought and experience thereon. While holding that agriculture is the basis of all wealth, they recognize the fact that manufacturing, commercial, trade, and transportation interests are identical with those of agriculture. They ask for the support and encouragement of the public at large. A convention, to which all persons interested in the subject are invited, will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, on the 10th of December, to further the design of the Committee on Organization. The address is largely signed by representative men in public life and in the domain of agriculture throughout the country, among whom are ex-Govs. Hendricks, of Indiana; Seymour, of New-York; Parker, of New-Jersey, and Hyde, of Connecticut; Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; Gov. Head, of New-Hampshire; United States Senator Davis, of West Virginia; Dr. A. S. Heath, President Farmers' Club, New-York; C. V. Riley, Chief United States Entomological Commissioner; Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Victor E. Piolette, Master State Grange, Pennsylvania.

LOCAL POLITICAL EVENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—HOW ALDERMAN PERLEY CUT CORNELL.

The Republican Central Committee held its regular meeting last night in Republican Hall, in Thirty-third-street. Gen. Chester A. Arthur presided. Secretary Solon B. Smith called the roll and reported 122 members of the committee present. When the name of Alonzo B. Cornell was called it was greeted with a gentle rumbling of boots on the floor. On calls for reports of committees, Col. Joel W. Mason, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Central Committee of 1880 be apportioned on the basis of the vote cast for Governor at the late election, one delegate being allowed for each 200 Republican votes or fraction thereof exceeding one-half of said number. That immediately upon the declaration of the official canvass the officers of the Central Committee shall issue the call for elections for officers of associations and delegates to the Central Committee, in accordance with the above.

A communication from Charles N. Taintor and 15 other members of the Third District Association was read by its Secretary. It protested that at the meeting of the association, held on Nov. 6, the association refused to vote on the names of persons proposed for membership at two meetings held previously, notwithstanding the earnest request of the members that they should be voted on. The protest asked the Central Committee to take such action as would secure the rights of all members of the association. The communication was referred.

It was expected that some sort of protest would be made against the action of Bernard Biglin and Michael Cregan in the Fourth District (formerly Seventh) Aldermanic contest at the late election, and that Mr. William Law, the candidate of the Republicans, who was defeated by the exertions of Solon B. Smith, President of the District Association, would call the attention of the Central Committee to the outrage to which he was subjected. Mr. George Bliss, who was expected to take the first step against Cregan and Biglin, was not present, and it was learned that he had concluded not to submit the protest that was expected until after the new committee is elected. The only result that would have come of submitting a protest last night would have been its reference to a committee, and as that committee would cease to be as soon as the new one came in, the grievance would necessarily have to be presented anew.

William Lenihan is a district messenger of the Board of Aldermen, and an appointee of Alderman Perley. At the late election, Lenihan had charge of the Republican booth at the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District. It was openly charged on election day that Lenihan, acting under instructions from his chief, Alderman Perley, sold out Mr. Cornell, the Republican candidate for Governor, in consideration of votes for Mr. Perley. It was also asserted very positively that a large number of Republicans of the district discovered, on opening tickets given to them by Lenihan, that the name of Lucius Robinson had been pasted over that of Alonzo B. Cornell, and that in all the tickets issued from the box during the day a similar alteration had been made. The official returns counted by the Board of County Canvassers last evening go far to prove the truth of the charges. The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District gave Alderman Perley 128 votes, while his associate, John McClave, received only 49. Again, Mr. Cornell received only 63 votes, against 122 for Gov. Robinson. The result, as shown by the foregoing figures, proves that Lenihan's energetic efforts on election day in behalf of his patron, Mr. Perley, were remarkably successful.

THE SCHOOL-BOY HOMICIDE.

FUNERAL OF THE LITTLE VICTIM—THE ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

The funeral of George Estey, the school-boy who was killed by an Italian musician, in Jersey City Heights, took place at the home of his parents, in Vreeland-street, yesterday afternoon. Public School No. 14, which little George attended, had been closed at noon, and the teachers of the school attended the funeral in a body. His class-mates marched to the house in line, bearing some beautifully-devised floral offerings. The teachers of the Bergen Baptist Sunday-school, of which George was a member, were also present, and sent the figure in immortelles of a lamb resting on a pedestal of flowers, in which were traced the words, "Safe in the arms of Jesus." A part of the choir of the church sang, with touching pathos, the hymn beginning with these words. The Rev. Dr. Everts, the Pastor of the church, led the funeral services, and the Rev. George B. Vosburgh, Dr. Everts's predecessor, delivered the funeral address. The remains were taken to New-York Bay Cemetery, and interred in the presence of a vast multitude of people.

The Police efforts to capture the murderer were yesterday crowned with success. The two Italians, by one of whom the injury was inflicted, fled as soon as they had thrown the stone, and one of them was for some time in concealment in New-York City. Chief Murphy, of Jersey City, succeeded after much effort in learning that the name of the one whose violence caused death was Francisco Barrile. His companion was shadowed for some days, and the Chief ultimately learned Barrile had fled to Philadelphia. Detective Birdsall was sent at once to that city and located the man. A son of Policeman Irving, who had seen the musicians, and knew them by sight, was at Birdsall's request sent to Philadelphia Monday evening to identify the man under surveillance. The lad declared that he was the one who threw the stone, and Birdsall, with the aid of Detective O'Neill and the Philadelphia Police, arrested Barrile. The Pennsylvania laws do not permit the removal of a prisoner from the State, except upon requisition, though he is willing to go, and Barrile was locked up to await the action of the New-Jersey authorities. During the day a society of which Barrile is a member supplied him with a lawyer, and an application for a writ of habeas corpus was made to one of the State Judges. The argument will be heard to-day. Meanwhile, Chief Murphy dispatched Capt. Mullaney to Trenton and Harrisburg for the necessary papers, and Barrile is expected to arrive in Jersey City to-morrow evening.

Detective O'Neill, who arrived from Philadelphia last night, says that Barrile declares that he knows nothing of the homicide. He was captured at No. 728 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia.

TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM.

A BUILDER COMPELLED TO COMPLY WITH THE HEALTH LAWS.

Four tenement-houses are being built by Anthony McQuade in East Seventy-fifth-street, west of Third-avenue. It is held by the Board of Health that the houses are being constructed in defiance of health laws, and not in accordance with plans presented to, and approved by, that board. A temporary injunction restraining McQuade from continuing work on the buildings was obtained by the board last week in the Superior Court. Among the affidavits on which the injunction was based, was one made by Mr. James Gallatin, a gentleman who is interested in the project of making tenement-houses pleasanter and more healthful places of residence than they ever have been in this City. Mr. Gallatin swore that he is a member of a committee of nine appointed at a public meeting held Feb. 28, 1879, to investigate the evils connected with the construction of tenement-houses. Having had his attention drawn to the houses in Seventy-fifth-street, he examined them carefully, and found that two rooms on each floor of each house were dark, and could receive no air directly from the street or from the rear yard. He discovered that in the plans of the buildings filed with the Board of Health, the inner rooms were represented as lighted and ventilated by shafts of the dimensions—9 feet by 2—required by the Health laws. It was the opinion of Mr. Gallatin that, without such shafts, the inner rooms of the houses would be unfit for habitation. A motion to make the injunction permanent was to have been made yesterday before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Chambers, but it was staid by the appearance in court of Mr. McQuade with a stipulation by which he agreed to comply with the Health laws by constructing air and light shafts if he were allowed to go on with the work of building. Mr. W. P. Prentice, counsel for the Health Board, accepted the stipulation, and consented to a modification of the injunction in accordance with its terms.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

R. J. Gatling, of Hartford, is at the Gilsey House.

Commander Boardman, of the British Navy, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

United States District Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler, of Vermont, is at the Everett House.

Count Dönhoff, of the German Legation at Washington, and Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Joseph Potter, of the New-York Supreme Court; State Assessor John S. Fowler, of Auburn, N. Y., and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Person C. Cheney, of New-Hampshire; F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston; the Hon. L. H. Huntington, of Montreal, and William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator Theodore M. Pomeroy and William H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y.; Thomas Swinyard and Hector Cameron, of Toronto, and John Newell, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Aldermen did not meet yesterday, a quorum not being present.

Collector Merritt and Surveyor Graham went to Washington yesterday afternoon to be present at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Thomas to-day.

Mrs. A. M. Brown, a florist, 38 years of age, was found lying sick with small-pox in her residence, No. 690 Sixth-avenue, yesterday. She was taken to the Riverside Hospital.

Two cases of kid gloves, the property of Julius Ping, of No. 441 Broadway, who has been accused of defrauding the Government, were seized yesterday by Special Agent Nevin.

The bad weather had a dampening effect on speculation yesterday all around. The produce markets were all lower, and the volume of business on the Stock Exchange was greatly reduced.

Four policy shops in the Fourteenth Precinct were closed yesterday. In the Tombs Police Court Justice Morgan held for trial John Ousey, of No. 133 Mulberry-street. The other prisoners were discharged.

As Receiver of the Erie Railway, Hugh J. Jewett holds 5,750 shares of the capital stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway. He petitioned the Supreme Court to permit him to represent the stock at the meetings of the company, and Judge Donohue yesterday signed an order granting the petition.

In the case of Wagner against Edgar Ketchum as Collector of Internal Revenue, the plaintiff sued to recover $25,000 for a still which was destroyed by fire while in the defendant's possession under seizure. The suit has been on trial for several days in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. Yesterday the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000.

A monkey danced about Justice Flammer's desk in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and amused the magistrate and the spectators. It belonged to Nicola Ilacoma, an organ grinder. While he was playing in Essex-street, the young daughter of Alexander Manus, of No. 99 Norfolk-street, teased the monkey. The latter sprang upon her and bit her cheek. Ilacoma and the monkey were discharged.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held to-day and to-morrow in the Directors' room of the New-York Life Equitable Assurance Society. Several interesting papers will be read during the convention by men distinguished in the science of architecture. To-morrow evening the annual dinner of the society will be given at Pinard's, No 6 East Fifteenth-street.

The Police Commissioners were yesterday served with the papers in a motion to be argued before Justice Donohue, of the Supreme Court, on the 1st proximo, by the counsel of Patrolman John Nugent, now in the Tombs awaiting trial for alleged complicity in the Manhattan Savings Bank burglary, for a mandamus to compel the Board of Police to pay him his salary since his arrest, over four months ago. The papers were referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The special committee, consisting of ex-Judge John McQuade, ex-Alderman Michael Tuomey, and Col. Edward Gilon, appointed by the Tammany Committee on Organization to investigate charges of treachery made by John B. Haskin against Thomas O'Callaghan and other members of the General Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District, met in Tammany Hall last evening. Owing to the absence of Mr. Haskin the investigation was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. L. H. Hellwitz, President of a chess club in the Bowery, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday and reported the loss of a pocket-book containing $1,364 in cash and two checks for small amounts. Mr. Hellwitz went to the Pacific Bank and drew the money on two checks. He put it in his pocket-book, which he supposed he put in the breast pocket of his inner coat. Soon after leaving the bank he missed the pocket-book and money.

Charles Comlossey, a Fort Hamilton United States marine, yesterday went into Patrick H. Martin's liquor saloon, at No. 162 Chatham-street. He ordered a glass of beer and tendered a five-dollar note in payment. Martin confiscated it, saying it was counterfeit, and refused to return it. Comlossey had him arrested, and he was taken before Justice Morgan. The latter said: "This is an old trick, but a good one. Martin, if you don't return this man his bill I'll lock you up for robbery." No one ever produced a greenback quicker than Martin did a moment later.

Collector Merritt has sent to Washington the following names to fill vacancies as Assistant Weighers, at 40 cents an hour while employed: George E. Mitchell, of Albany, and John W. O'Brien and William Howe Mason, of this City. Mr. O'Brien was formerly an officer of the Treasury service, and an internal revenue gauger at this port. He served gallantly during the war. Mr. Mason was at one time an entry clerk in the Custom-house at $2,500 a year. All three passed competitive examinations. They stood first, second, and third in order of merit on the list of applicants.

BROOKLYN.

While temporarily insane, yesterday, Robert Lamb, aged 52 years, of No. 47 Mauger-street, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

The County Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday, but until the returns sent back for correction are received from the District Clerks the official result cannot be announced.

The American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn has elected as President Hassan H. Wheeler, as Vice-President M. N. Packard, and as Treasurer Tunis J. Powell. Messrs. W. C. Kingsley, Henry W. Slocum, and H. D. Polhemus were elected as the Executive Committee.

The Board of Aldermen concluded the city canvass yesterday. Mayor Howell's plurality is 9,924. The official returns show that Mr. Woodruff, the Republican candidate, received 33,763 votes; that Mr. Howell, the Democratic candidate, received 43,687 votes, and that Mr. Flaherty, the Independent candidate, received 1,307 votes.

Attracted by the screams of a woman, Officer Dougherty, of the Second Precinct, entered the house No. 236 Sands-street, early yesterday morning. He found Mrs. Kate Gardiner brandishing a knife over the heads of her children and threatening to take their lives. The unfortunate woman was hopelessly insane. She was removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush.

In the suit of G. Gerkin against James C. and John H. Betts, proprietors of the Eastern Hotel, in Whitehall-street, New-York, to recover $16,800 which the plaintiff claims was left in and stolen from a coat which he surrendered to the defendants as security for a 25-cent breakfast, the jury disagreed. It was understood that the jury stood 11 for the defendants and 1 for the plaintiff.

On Friday night last H. L. Platt was arrested at the corner of Fifth and St. Marks avenues, charged with attempting to abduct a young woman named Wesley. Since then it has been ascertained that Platt is "wanted" in Monmouth, New-Jersey, on a charge of forging a check on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Matteawan. Platt will be held by the authorities until a requisition is granted by the Governor of New-Jersey.

NEW-JERSEY.

A match game of foot-ball, between clubs representing Yale and Columbia Colleges, is announced to take place on the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Club, in Hoboken, next Saturday. Game is to be called at 3 o'clock P. M.

Detective Gallagher, of Hoboken, was shadowing a Hoboken man, suspected of robbery, on Jersey City Heights, last Monday evening, when an officer arrested him as a suspicious character. He was recognized on his arrival at the Third Precinct Station-house and released.

The Hon. T. J. McDonald, regular Democratic nominee for Assembly in the Second District, Jersey City, who was defeated by Patrick Sheeran, an Independent candidate, claims that Sheeran's election was compassed by fraud, and has instituted proceedings to secure the seat in the Assembly Chamber.

The bookstore of T. P. Bayes, at Orange, was entered by burglars on Monday night and robbed of books valued at $500. Entrance was effected in a novel manner. The building is a double one, and some repairs were being made to the adjoining house which rendered it necessary to lay bare part of the foundation wall, in which the thieves knocked a large hole, and so got into Bayes's cellar.

Emma E. Miles, of No. 181 South Orange-avenue, Newark, was fatally injured on Monday night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Miss Miles sat at a table reading, when the lamp, which was a swinging one above her head, exploded, scattering the burning oil over her and setting fire to her clothing. Her face was so badly burned as scarcely to be recognizable. Miss Miles was still alive last night, but there were no hopes for her recovery.

Last evening a colored driver, in the employ of the Merchants' Express Company of Newark, drove into Jersey City with a valuable load of merchandise, and stopped at a saloon on Montgomery-street to get a drink of beer. When he returned to the street, three minutes later, his team and wagon were gone. It is suspected that they were driven away by persons who designed to steal the valuables in the load. A general alarm was sent out by the Police to all the precincts, but up to a late hour last evening no tidings had been received of the missing teams.

COUNTING OUT A SUPERVISOR.

The Grand Jury of the Queens County Court of Sessions were still engaged yesterday in the investigation of alleged frauds in Long Island City at the recent election, by one of which Mr. Joseph Mc-Laughlin contends he was cheated out of his election as Supervisor. It is understood that no difficulty was experienced in coming to the conclusion that the returns of the first polling district of the Fourth Ward had been changed so as to count Mr. McLaughlin out, but the difficulty was in determining exactly who is responsible for the erasure and substitution of figures. It is probable, however, that arrests will be made. Meantime, Mr. McLaughlin has entered a protest against Mr. Claven, his opponent, taking the seat, and will carry the case into the courts.

INSANE ASYLUM ABUSES.

RESOLUTIONS DECLARING THE POSITIONS OF DRS. STREW AND KINGSTON VACANT.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction evince a disposition to act upon the recommendations of the Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons respecting the two institutions for the insane under their charge, with promptitude and vigor. The resignation of Resident Physician W. W. Strew, of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, not having been offered, as it was believed it would be, in view of the adverse report and censure of the medical board, the subject was taken up at the regular meeting of the Commissioners yesterday morning, and the following resolutions were offered by Commissioner Jacob Hess:

Resolved, That the position of Medical Superintendent of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island be declared vacant, and that Dr. William W. Strew be and is hereby notified that his services are no longer required.

Resolved, That Dr. R. J. Kingston, Assistant Medical Superintendent of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, be and is hereby notified that his services are no longer required.

Resolved, That Dr. A. E. MacDonald is hereby directed to take temporary charge as Medical Superintendent of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, in addition to his duties as Medical Superintendent of the New-York City Asylum for the Insane, until further orders from this board.

Commissioner Townsend Cox being absent from the City, Commissioner Brennan suggested that the matter was so important that a full vote of the board was desirable, and Commissioner Hess consented that the resolutions should lie over until to-day, when they will be taken up and acted upon. Commissioner Cox cannot, it is said, get to town in time to join his colleagues at an earlier hour than 11 o'clock this morning, and the meeting, which usually takes place at 9 o'clock and is over by 10, will be protracted to meet the emergency. Surprise is expressed in official circles that Dr. Strew has not sent in his resignation without waiting for the board to declare his position vacant by a formal resolution. As foreshadowed in THE TIMES, several days in advance of the official report of the medical board, Dr. MacDonald will for the present assume the direction of both institutions. Should his administration of the two institutions prove as able and successful as his management of the Ward's Island Hospital, Dr. MacDonald will remain in charge of both, and they will thus be practically consolidated under one direction; but for the present his appointment to the Blackwell's Island Hospital is to be regarded as an experiment.

THE LOSS OF THE ALABAMA.

A cable dispatch has been received stating that the steam-ship Alabama, which sailed from this port for Rouen on Oct. 29, has been wrecked at the mouth of the River Seine. Mr. J. C. Seager, the agent, says that she carried a cargo of 64,842 bushels of wheat, three-fourths of which was in bulk and the remainder in bags. The vessel and cargo were insured. She was commanded by Capt. Humphreys, who was saved, with his entire crew. The Alabama was an iron screw steam-ship of 1,166 tons, and sailed under the British flag. She was built by Palmer Brothers, at West Hartlepool, England, in 1860. She had five bulkheads and six water-tight compartments. Her dimensions were 267.2 feet in length, 37.5 feet breadth of beam, and 21 feet 1 inch depth of hold. Her owners had chartered her to Mr. Seager to be used as one of the Unicorn Line steamers for the trip on which she was lost.

KNOX'S SILK HATS, special shapes designed for the season, embrace the choicest material, experienced workmanship, and most perfect artistic taste. Make your selections at No. 212 Broadway, or under the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The following were the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	12½	Leviathan	7-16
Alta	4⅞	Leopard	5-16
Argenta	15-16	Lady Washington	29-32
Belcher	3½	Mexican	28¼
Best & Belcher	18	Martin White	1¼
Bullion	5⅝	Mono	6
Bodie	13¼	Mammoth	6½
Belle Isle	4	McClinton	19-32
Bechtel	1⅞	Manhattan	2½
Boston Consolidated	1⅞	Northern Belle	6⅝
Bulwer	11	North Bonanza	1
Black Hawk	1⅝	Noonday	4½
California	5½	North Belle Isle	13-32
Chollar	7⅛	Navajo	7-16
Consolidated Virginia	5⅝	Ophir	28¼
Crown Point	3⅜	Overman	8¼
Consolidated Pacific	6	Potosi	4⅞
Caledonia	1⅛	Raymond & Ely	1¼
Caledonia, B. H.	3¼	Savage	12⅝
Dudley	4	Sierra Nevada	46¼
Eureka Consolidated	20⅜	South Bulwer	19-32
Exchequer	4	Silver King	5½
Gould & Curry	9⅝	Syndicate	3⅞
Grand Prize	2	Silver Hill	4
Golden Terra	13	Tioga	2⅝
Hale & Norcross	14⅝	Tip Top	1⅛
Hillside	1⅛	Trojan	3-32
Imperial	12-16	Union Consolidated	60
Independence	1¼	Wales	1⅛
Julia Consolidated	2⅝	Yellow Jacket	15¼
Justice	2⅝		

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Montana, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Asahel Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Raymond and three children, James Bruce, Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Miss Marian Phelps, Mrs. C. Foster and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Carr and child, W. Roberts, Miss Allen, Miss Minnie Everett, the Rev. William Mahony, Harry Brown, the Rev. I. I. Dowen, Franklin Lynn, G. E. Eykin, John Pascoe, H. Chubb, Miss Moddler, Mrs. Shaunessey and child, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Rowson and three children, Miss Minchin, John Toole, Thomas Albinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and 7 children, Mr. Sains, Ludwig Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Ratlaw, Harold Baines, Miss Lilian Baines, Mr. and Mrs. I. Bull and child, Mrs. Meagher and three children.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Nov. 18.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 20-100 second slow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:52 | Sun sets......4:39 | Moon sets..10:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	P. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy Hook	11:29	Gov. Island	12:18	Hell Gate	1:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, NOV. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gallia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Mangum, Portland, J. F. Ames; Hatteras, Mallet, West Point, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; The Queen, (Br.,) Aitree, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Hindoo, (Br.,) Stephens, Hull, Sanderson & Son; Alhambra, (Br.,) McElhinney, Halifax and St. John, Clark & Seaman.

Ship Western Empire, Grosier, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Agder, (Norw.,) Ostensen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Thomas A. Goddard, Smith, Singapore, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Fydo, (Norw.,) Ries, Cork or Falmouth for orders, and Juletre, (Norw.,) Talleksen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jose D. Bueno, Jones, St. Jago and Guantanamo, Waydell & Co.; Maud Scammell, (Br.,) Saunders, Lisbon, Scammell Bros.; Charles Loring, Loring, Passages, Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Salerno, (Br.,) Neill, Hull Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son.

Steam-ship Newton, (Br.,) Pepreil, Rio Janeiro Oct. 23, with coffee to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship San Domingo, Holmes, San Domingo City Nov. 6, Samana 7th, Porto Plata 8th, Cape Haytien 10th, Turk's Island 11th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Stevens, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, Del., with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Corder, Antwerp 32 ds., with iron and empty barrels to Theodore Ruger.

Ship New World, Hammond, London 28 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Columbus, Humphrey, St. Nazaire 38 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Antwerp 21 ds., with iron to order—vessel to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Shine, Knight, London Oct. 25, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Strathearn, McNichol, of and from Glasgow Oct. 28, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Bark Gerard C. Tobey, Crowell, Liverpool Oct. 28, in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Seaward, (Br.,) Copp, St. Nazaire Oct. 22, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Ornen, (Swed.,) —, Antwerp, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Lillian M. Vigus, Wesmore, Dunkirk Oct. 26, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Emilie, (Ger.,) Schuugle, Hamburg 31 ds., in ballast to Watjen, Toel & Co.

Bark American Lloyds, Whittemore, Bordeaux 24 ds., in ballast to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Marco Polo, (Ger.,) Schultz, Trieste 50 ds., with barrels to order—vessel to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark May Queen, (Br.,) Prior, Dover 32 ds., with iron to order—vessel to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Bark Azorean, Davis, Rotterdam 21 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Rio de la Plata, (Br.,) McQuarrie, Gloucester 33 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Mary Higgins, Wood, Rouen 38 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Paolina, (Ital.,) Ferrigni, Leghorn 72 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Charles G. Rice, Montgomery, Portland, ballast to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Premier, McKenzie, Chapman, Leith Sept. 21, with pig-iron to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Enterprise, of and from Liverpool 33 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Glossier, Rison, Rotterdam 35 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Colide M., (Ital.,) Scopia, Bayonne 43 ds., with iron ore to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark James G. Pendleton, Nichols, Antwerp 36 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Glint, (Norw.,) Simonsen, Dundee 39 ds., with rags to R. B. Briggs—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Brig G. F. Sherwood, (Br.,) Newcomb, Liverpool 48 ds., with coal to R. Briggs & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Mohvet, (Norw.,) Nelson, Bridgewater 49 ds., with bricks to Gunts, Jones & Co.—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Brig Dana, (Dan.,) Skjolds, Rio Janeiro, via Hampton Roads, 53 ds., with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Katahdin, Lord, Charleston 8 ds., with lumber to F. H. Smith & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N.N.E.; cloudy and hazy; at City Island, gale, N. E.; thick rain.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Carniola, (Br.,) White, from Dublin, which was anchored below, came up 18th.

Bark Gladovia, (Br.,) Knowlton, from Liverpool, with salt to F. D. Moulton—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.—which arr. 14th and anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders, came up to the City 18th.

SPOKEN.

Nov. 3, lat. 45 22, lon. 36 23, ship Liverpool, from New-York, for London.

Nov. 14, lat. 39 50, lon. 72 40, bark Queen Victoria, (Br.,) from Dublin, for Delaware Breakwater.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Sld. 16th inst., Hiawatha, Madic, latter for New-York; Pride of Wales, for Charleston; Mavis, C. C. Van Horn, Agathe.

Also, sld., 17th inst., Kong Carl, for Baltimore; Chieneoto; 18th inst., Skibladner.

Arr. 12th inst., David A. Preston, Valkyrien, Vittoria M., Alberto; 14th inst., Crown, Angvald, Atalante; 15th inst., Traveler, Irton, Nellie, Fortunato G., Robert Kerr, Belle O'Brien, Lawrence Delap, Anna, Meta, Joeun, J. F. Whitney; 16th inst., Mary Stewart, Union, Galatea, Johanna, Nova Scotia, Libertas, Winona, N. S. Del Boschetto, Austin Baldwin, Marina Rocca, Ymer, Ada L. White, City of Ningpo; 17th inst., Margaretha, Nicoola, Jana.

Also arr., 18th inst., Atlantic, Liverpool, Lossepa, St. Cloud, Est, Nicolina, Strathnairn, Attila.

The steam-ship Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Newington, from New-York Oct. 26, for Genoa, has arr. at Gibraltar.

The steam-ship Beaconsfield, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from New-York Oct. 30, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship James Gray, (Br.,) Capt. Ringrose, from Baltimore Oct. 30, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Helmstedt, (Br.,) Capt. Pyne, from Savannah Oct. 29, has arr. at Bremen.

The steam-ship Nerissa, (Br.,) Capt. Stuart, from New-Orleans Oct. 24, has arr. at Rotterdam.

The steam-ship Stag, (Br.,) Capt. Willis, from Savannah Oct. 29, has arr. at Reval.

The steam-ship Hungarian, (Br.,) Capt. Hurry, from New-York Nov. 2, has arr. at Glasgow.

The steam-ship Strathairly, (Br.,) Capt. Pottinger, from New-York Nov. 1, has arr. at Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—The steam-ship Borinquen, Capt. Ysaguerre, from Charleston Oct. 30, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Capt. Tasker, sld. hence to-day for Boston.

The steam-ship Lascelles, (Br.,) Capt. Amlot, from New-York Nov. 9, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Minerva, (Br.,) Capt. Morton, from Montreal Oct. 28, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 18.—The American Line steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Morrison, from Philadelphia Nov. 5, for Liverpool, has arr. here.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 18.—The North German Lloyds' steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Franke, from New-York Nov. 8, arr. here to-day on her way to Bremen.

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Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the furthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage. It is the only remedy which, in our judgment, has ever yet really cured a case of Chronic Catarrh.

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J. D. McDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y., (sister-in-law,) cured of 40 years' Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. JOHN DOUGHTY, Fishkill, N. Y., cured of 8 years' Chronic Catarrh.

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A. B. THORN, 183 Montague-st., Brooklyn, (self and son,) cured of Catarrh.

Rev. WM. ANDERSON, Fordham, N. Y., cured of 20 years' Chronic Catarrh.

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